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FOURTEENTH COUNTY FAIR IN SESSION

The fourteenth McKean County fair opened its gates to the public Tuesday. The weather was not favorable to bringing out a large crowd but nevertheless a number of people visited the grounds and looked over the stock and agricultural exhibits which are always at their best on opening day. The Eldred band played and the free attractions gave their opening exhibition.

Yesterday a fair-sized crowd was in attendance and the day's program was a good one, including motorcycle, farmer, county and running races. The free attractions are pleasing notably the dancing duo and the skating bear and his master (who can beat the bear skating.) The midway with its many amusements was doing a good business yesterday afternoon. The stock and agricultural exhibits are above the average, the juvenile exhibits being especially commendable.

Three Granges have most beautiful booths and to the ordinary observer there is little to mark one as better than another in appearance. However Port Allegany was awarded first premium, Valley Grange second and LaFayette third.

With favorable weather an immense crowd will visit the fair to-day and to-morrow will be another big day Don't miss visiting the fair.

WAR NEWS SUMMARY.

The critical position of the Germans from the region west of Cambrai just now holds the attention of the world. Storms in that section have hampered the advance of both British and French forces, but they are pushing forward, nevertheless. The success of the allies plan to drive the Germans from the line extending from Cambrai to St. Gobain will mean that the Hun will speedily be driven from the soil of France, and how much further no one can tell. The Germans are rushing huge reinforcements to the endangered line and important results are looked for within the next 48 hours. American troops are fighting with the French, but indications seem to point that the great mass of Americans are being held for some important movement.

That hostilities are probable between Bulgaria and Turkey was stated in yesterday's dispatches.

Important developments are expected in Russia where the allies cause is gaing strength every day.

A report says that the Germans are preparing a strongly fortified line in Belgium where they will endeavor to make a stand providing they are driven out of France.

Reports last night told of the sinking of a British transport by a German submarine. There were 2000 American soldiers on board and all were saved. Twenty stokers were killed.

BOSTON RED SOX WORLD CHAMPIONS.

Boston A. L. club defeated Chicago N. L. yesterday by a score of 2 to 1 and won the world's championship. The series covered six games, Chicago winning two. Wartime cut down the attendance at the games so that for the first time since the championship series was instituted there were many vacant seats at all the games.

Mrs. W. I. Ray and son of Johnson City, Tenn., are visiting Mrs. Fred Digel at Farmers Valley.

F. C. Olds of Olean was in town yesterday to attend the fair and made this office a pleasant call.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Z. Georgie and daughter Miss Cora Georgie of Olean were in town yesterday to attend the fair.

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Rubin returned Tuesday evening from Brooklyn, N. Y., where they had been to see Mrs. Rubin's brother, A. J. Warshofsky, who is seriouly ill with slight chances of ever being any better.

—Merril Bisett received a telegram Tuesday night to report at once to Fort Sill, Oklahoma, where he will be attached to the Quartermasters Dept. of the U. S. Army. He left yesterday to report for duty, accompanied as far as Buffalo, N. Y., by his mother, Mrs. Mary L. Bisett. His application has been on file for some time and his ambition to be of service to his country has at last been gratified.

A MESSAGE FROM COL. RICKARDS

This wonderful appealing message of faith in God, devotion to country, and of the sublime valor of the officers and men of the 112th infantry, written on August 16 by Colonel George C. Rickards, its commander, to a friend employed by the Oil City Derrick, was received at that office on Friday:

Dear Joe:

"We have just come out of a very tight place, I have never been in hell and I have prayed all my life and continue it now, to be kept from it. But that bad place can be no worse than what this regiment has gone through the past week or more and come out with honor to every officer and man, and a higher place in the estimation and opinion of those higher in authority.

"We have lost many of our comrades, but the proportion is about one to eight—that is, for every one of my boys that the Boche man 'got' he had to give up not less than eight of his.

"We have a lot of wounded, but the 'Boche' has more. We took a lot of prisoners and munitions—the Boche got none from us.

"The old Keystone state has reason to be proud of her sons in all organizations as I am of my own regiment.

"May the God of Battles continue with us until the final victory, which will break forever the power of the kaiser and give to the world a peace that shall last as long as the foundations of the world may stand.

"We would all like to be home, but this work must be done first and we ask the prayers and support of all good people that we may accomplish our mission in the shortest time and then return to God's own country to enjoy the quiet and peace of home and loved ones.

"Yours,

"RICKARD."

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS OF ACCIDENT.

Additional particulars are continued in a letter received by Victor Engstrom of the motoring accident last week that resulted in the death of Mrs Adolph Engstrom and the serious injury of her husband. Mr. and Mrs. Engstrom and son had started to motor to church, a distance of six miles. Something went wrong with the steering gear and the car became unmanageable and plunged off the side of the road. It is believed that Mrs. Engstrom was pinned under the car in such a way as to strangle her to death. Adolph, who has four broken ribs and a broken collarbone, cannot remember what occurred after the car plunged off the road, but those first on the scene say that in spite of his injuries he released his wife from the car and was carrying her toward the road when aid reached them. Their son, Henry, escaped without injury, and it was his cries that brought aid.

KILLED IN FRANCE.

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Reddish of Sawyer City received official notice Thursday afternoon of the death of their son, Private Ernest Reddish, who was killed in action in France.

Ernest Reddish was 20 years of age and had spent his entire life in the vicinity of Bradford. He was a young man of high character and was very popular with a large number of friends. He enlisted in Company C, on the 28th day of May, 1917 and was in Camp with the organization at Camp Hancock. His parents last heard from him on August 17th, the letter having been written on August 1st.

Surviving, in addition to his parents are three sisters, Mrs. Edward Booth, the Misses Frances and Helen Reddish, all of Sawyer.

SEVERAL PEOPLE BITTEN BY DOG.

A dog that is alleged by some to be suffering with rabies, which belonged to one of the midway concessionaires at the fair grounds, bit several people last Sunday, and in spite of strenuous efforts escaped. Several shots were fired at the animal Sunday and it was wounded when last seen. Policeman Dickinson was notified and pursued the dog for some distance toward Ormsby, but it escaped in the woods. The policeman, himself, was twice bitten by the dog when he came upon it unarmed and attempted to secure it. The wounds were not severe but enough to cause concern if the dog is really suffering from rabies.

TWENTY-THREE MORE MEN FOR CLASS ONE

Physical examination of the 32 men registering on August 24 resulted at Smethport Tuesday morning in 28 being accepted for general military service, two being rejected, five being accepted for limited service and two being sent to the medical advisory board with headquarters at DuBois. Of the remainder of men registering on August 24, ten were granted deferred classification and three have industrial or agricultural claims pending before the district board.

With addition of the 23 men to the general service selectives, there now remain 53 men in Class 1 eligible to call.

DEATH OF AN OLD SOLDIER.

The death of Jacob Hendrickson, aged 79 years, occurred Monday night at 10:30 o'clock at the Bradford hospital following an illness of short duration. Deceased had for a number of years made his home with his daughter, Mrs. M. D. Sanford at Gillmor and since his residence in that vicinity had made many friends who will regret to learn of his death. He formerly resided in Smethport. He was an old soldier, a member of Company D., 54th Regiment, New York Infantry. Surviving are two daughters, Mrs. John Muney of Bradford, and Mrs. M. D. Sanford, of Gillmor, five sons, Walter, Melvin, Wallace, Benjamin and Frank Hendrickson, of Olean. The body was removed to Still's undertaking rooms and prepared for burial. Funeral services will be held from the funeral chapel at 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon. The remains will be taken by motor to Colegrove, where interment will take place. The members of the G. A. R. will have charge of the burial services.

Mr. Hendrickson in his prime was a woodsman contractor who has bossed the cutting of many a tract of timber in this section of Pennsylvania. He was a magnificent specimen of physical manhood and retained his vigor until within very recent years.

DON'T LIKE JUDGE BONNIWELL.

Slap in the face for Judge Eugene C. Bonniwell, Democratic candidate for governor, resulted Saturday, when the Democratic committee of McKean county, adopted resolutions that by conspicious omission failed to mention name of the gubernatorial candidate. The meeting was held in Murty's Grove and was attended by 60 committeemen and other party leaders.

Repudiation of the Democratic candidate for governor in McKean county, is significant of the great popular majority that William C. Sproul, Republican nominee will receive.

William E. Tobias congressional candidate: Judge Thomas H. Dowd of Salamanca, and Miss L. H. Baker, editor of the McKean Democrat, were speakers at the meeting.

Charles F. Schwab and Max J. Moore, of Bradford, were re-elected chairman and treasurer respectively, and G. A. Simpson, of Gilmore, was elected secretary to succeed Frank E. Costello, who left Saturday afternoon for New York enroute to France to become a Knight of Columbus field secretary.

A DELIGHTFUL SURPRISE.

John J. Kane, who left Friday with the contingent for Camp Dix, N. J., was tendered a delightful surprise Wednesday evening at his home in Ormsby, by about fifty friends. Music and games were enjoyed until mid-night when a delicious luncheon was served C. J. Parsons presented Mr. Kane with a handsome wrist watch upon behalf of his friends.

Among out of town guests were W. A. Hovis and family of Smethport, W. J. Kane and family, Mr. Jewett, F. J. McGraw Bradford, and W. A. Hodgkins of Kane.

REGISTRATION DAY.

Men, if you have passed your 18th birthday and have not yet reached your 46th birthday be sure and register to-day—that is unless you have previously registered for military service, Smethport residents will register at the voting place in the basement of the court house.

IS ESTABLISHING HEADQUARTERS

The Pennsylvania Council of National Defense and Committee of Public Safety, McKean County Branch is establishing headquarters for the county in the Grand Central Block at Smethport. The large store-room formerly occupied by Dickinson as a Variety store has been taken over by the Committee and its officers will be opened there immediately. Increasing activity and usefulness of the Council and Committee require the largest quarters. Ample accomodations will thus be afforded persons engaged in governmental or other activities tending to win the war. Desk-room and office equipment will be available for volunteer war-workers and every possible assistance tendered.

We are requested by the Secretary of the County Committee, Guy McCoy, to state that patriotic citizens of this community or of the county are invited to cooperate in this matter by coming forward with office furniture to properly outfit the office. Office chairs, rockers, typewriter and other desks, filing cabinets, tables. Two serviceable typewriters and a mimeograph or other serviceable duplicating letter device are much needed, also the desks. Persons who will provide any of these needs by gift or by loan for the period of the war are requested to communicate with Guy McCoy at once. The State Council of Defense calls upon the people of the counties to cooperate with them in this way in order that these Central offices may be established in each county.

The Smethport office will be under the supervision of George W. Mitchell, Chairman and Guy McCoy, Secretary, and the following local members of the Executive Board of the County Committee Charles W. Lillibridge, James A. Nellis, Horace H. Redfield, Thomas F. Hungiville and Guy B. Mayo. "The public is earnestly requested to make full use of the facilities which will thus be extended. Persons desiring information on subjects regarding the war may call, write or phone Guy McCoy, Secretary, County Council of Defense, Smethport.

RED CROSS.

Finance.

Mrs. Lucy Backus, chairman of the Finance Committee, reports the collection of September first as $250.69. Special amounts are:

East Smethport Auxiliary	27.00
Burbanks Auxiliary	5.60
Ormsby Auxiliary	10.83
Cononada Camp Fire Auxiliary	15.00
The 300 club	5.25

The Finane Committee desires to make the collection for October and November the first week in October finishing at that time the collection of the pledges made ten months ago. If the various contributors will plan for this, the committee will appreciate it, as it will greatly lessen their work.

The local chapter would be very grateful if those young men to whom sweaters, socks, and kits were given and who have sine returned home would return the same to Headquarters since the supply is limited and these could be put to immediate use.

NEWS FROM CECIL METZGAR.

Cecil Metzgar, who survived the Tuscania disaster, writes cheerful letters to his relatives here from France. His brother, Bert Metzgar, showed us a letter Tuesday in which Cecil says he is in the best of health and spirits. He says he will make the family fliver burn up the roads when he gets back home. He tells of receiving papers from home and how welcome they were as they contain so much news that people forget to write. He returned the front page of a copy of Life, which has made the "round trip" and will now be framed by Burt as a souvenir. Cecil would be glad to hear from any of his friends who care to write. His address is: Pvt. Cecil G. Metzgar, 17th Co., 20th Engr., A. E. F. via. New York.

CARD OF THANKS.

We wish to extend our heartfelt thanks for many acts of kindness shown us during our recent bereavement.

Mrs. John Bloomberg,
Sanford Bloomberg.

BIG SWEDE ROUGH ON GERMANS.

An officer of the 112th writing from France tells of the exploits of a "Big Swede from Kane," who threw a bomb into a nest of Germans killing every one of them.

CECIL REYNOLDS WAS GASSED IN TERRIFIC FIGHT

France, Auust 12, 1918.

Dear Dad and Sis:—I am in a summer resort that they are using for a base hospital. Before I go along with my story I want to say that I am not serious hurt at all. I was in a gas attack and was gassed a little. Had burns on the body and face but they were very small. It made my eyes run, and I got a little in my lungs but it was very slight over all and very lucky. There is not a thing to worry about. We were taking a town and were on the outside waiting to enter it. The Boches were burning some buildings so we were unable to go in at the time. While we were waiting they shelled us but we took the town just the same. It was while we were waiting that I was gassed. It did not show on me until next day at noon, when my eyes began to run and I went to the dressing station. After looking me over they sent me along to the ambulance and to a field hospital, where they gave me a soda bath and sent me to an evacuation hospital. The next day I took a Red Cross train to the base where I am now, receiving the finest care and attention and good eats. It will only be a few days before I rejoin my company. I wrote you each a letter the second of August and was waiting for a chance to mail them; but could not do so. They were left with my pack; someone may have mailed them. If you received them let me know. Lefty Howard got the same dose as I did—not serious. That shell got eight of us, some were pretty bad. Answer soon.

Cecil Reynolds,
M. G. Co., 112th Inf.
American E. F.

NORMAN SIMPKINS WRITES HOME.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Simpkins recently received a letter from their son, Norman, who is with the American Marines in France. Norman was one of that gallant band of 10,000 Marines whose fearlessness and good shooting at Belleau Woods saved Paris from the Hun advance. "We surely gave it to those devils," says Norman. He was acting as orderly and messenger for headquarters: and while in the pursuit of his duties saw brave "Bob" Cleveland after he had received what proved to be his death wound. "Bob" spoke to him and said he was not suffering. Norman gave him a glass of water and would have liked to have stayed with him until the end but his duties would not allow it. Norman says that now he will have more time and opportunity to write home. For five months he found it impossible to do so. When there is fighting going on the Marines are busy—fighting is their trade and they are usually working full time.

TOBACCO TIN SAVED HIS LIFE.

A battered tobacco tin that came through the Smethport postoffice recently with a hole punched through one side, without a wrapper or address, has been found to belong to Stanley Matthews, a soldier of Co. K., 112th Regt., whose home is in Kittaning, and who is now fighting for his country in France. It seems that Private Matthews sent the can to his brother, who has since been located, with the explanation that the can filled with tobacco saved his life from a German bayonet thrust. It was in his pocket and while the bayonet punctured the tin there was not German pork enough behind the thrust to drive it into Matthew's body. The battered can makes an interesting souvenir.

PRIVATE OSTROM WOUNDED IN FRANCE.

A letter has been received by Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Ostrom of 16 Hilton Avenue stating that their son, Private Leo J. Ostrom, has been wounded in France. Private Ostrom went with Co. C. of Bradford last August and sailed for France on May 5. The letter was written by a nurse at the base hospital stating that he was doing nicely but not saying how bad he was wounded.

LETTER FROM D'LEO TORMEY.

France, August 7, 1918.

Dearest Wife:

It seems like an age since I have had a chance to write to you or have received a letter from you. But we have been very, very busy and the enclosed letter will show you why.

We had just moved into a mudhole up the line and were wondering if we ever would get dried out, when an order came for Company L. to report at headquarters. No one knew what for, but there were rumors galore. Everybody was excited and happy.

We were loaded onto a small train that resembles our "Theodore Roosevelt" that runs from Smethport to the B. R. & P. Junction. When we got to our destination we heard still more rumors and at a formation drill our Captain told us we were to be reviewed by the King of England.

We were given a day in which to clean up, get new clothes, get our equipment in order, etc., and on the appointed day—Aug 6 the boys never looked finer.

The King was accompanied by his staff—a whole platoon of officers by the looks. After the review, we did some snappy drill, manuel of arms, and maneuvers. The Division show troupe put on a show, and last but not least, they took moving pictures of the whole thing.

Our Company was picked from the entire 27th Division to come here and to be the only Company in the Division to be reviewed by the King is quite an honor. We all feel our hats sitting on the very tops of our heads now.

The general (Major General O'Ryan) was so well pleased with the work that he has given us each a copy of the letter that I am enclosing along with a triangular shaped chevron of black silk with the word "Excelsior" on it in red. This is to be worn on the left sleeve of the blouse.

This has been a fine trip for us—given us a chance to clean up and get some new clothes which we needed very badly. It seems almost like life in the U. S. A. to be here; clean all of the time.

The mail is going out now so will have to close.

August 8, 1918.

A fine day and haven't anything to do for a wonder, so while I sun myself I will writeto you. I prefer the shade to the sun but we have our tents down and the blankets spread out to air so here I am.

About half an hour after I sent your letter yesterday, a lot of mail came in for the company and among it were six letters from you. How glad I was to get them and how newsy they were.

So Dr. Hamilton is in the service and coming over soon. I think a lot of him and his ability in his profession. I hope that I do see him when he gets over here. Not much chance though, of his being sent up here.

We were out for another review to-day, by King George. I guess Company L isn't the proudest company? Twice in one week. We also had special church services. Am enclosing the "order of Service" What I could hear of it was fine but was too far away to hear much. We are having a band concert here tonight and last night the Division Theatrical Company put on a show called "The Broadway Boys." This certainly is the sunny side of military life.

You asked why I did not write about my work and life here. I am writing all that I can at present and have the letters go through. Perhaps they cut a lot of it out now. I know they have even destroyed a few letters. If anything comes up that can be written, I will write it as soon as anybody.

I do not need anything in the line of knitted garments. I do not want anything that I have to carry. Have to mail this now.

Headquarters 27th Division, U. S. A
American E. F., France.
August 6, 1918.

Captain James Riffe,
Commanding Company L,
108th U. S. Infantry,
Amer. E. F., France.

Sir:

Your company as you know was designated for inspection by His Majesty the King of Great Britain, on the occasion of his visit to this Division, this date. This inspection was most creditable to your fine command.

The soldierly bearing and physical fitness of your men, the cleanliness of their equipment and arms and the condition of the animal transport, occasion merited commendation.

I congratulate you and your officers and men for this excellence and for the disciplined precision of the drill and maneuver which followed the inspection.

Very respectfully,
John F. O'Ryan,
Major General.

Kaiser as I Knew Him
r Fourteen Years

ARTHUR N. DAVIS, D. D. S.

ght, 1918, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

PREFACE

For 14 years the kaiser was my patient. All I know of him and all that he told me came to me while the relation of patient and dentist existed between us.

For that reason I felt at first that, no matter how vital to the allied cause might be the information I could give as to the kaiser's viewpoint, ambitions and plans, the requirements of professional ethics must seal my lips and compel me to withhold it from the world at large.

When, however, I considered the grave crisis that confronts the world and in which my own country is playing so important a part, and realized that what I knew of the kaiser might prove of some value to civilization, I concluded that my patriotic duty was paramount and rose superior to any of the ordinary demands of professional ethics.

In this conclusion I was strengthened by the urgent solicitation of the leaders of my profession who were most emphatic in their contention that my ethical qualms were entirely unwarranted in view of all the circumstances.

ARTHUR N. DAVIS, D. D. S.

CHAPTER I.

"America Must Be Punished!"

When war broke out between the United States and Germany, on April 6, 1917, I was in Berlin. I had lived and practiced my profession as a dentist there for 14 years, and the kaiser had been one of my patients during all that time.

I don't know exactly how many visits the kaiser paid me professionally, but I know I am safe in saying they were not less than 100, and the probabilities are they were closer to 150. Almost invariably, after my work was done, the kaiser remained anywhere from ten minutes to an hour and a half to discuss the topics of the hour with me.

When we declared war against Germany, therefore, while I was still an American citizen—as patriotic an American, I believe, as might be found anywhere—I had lived in Germany so long, had developed so many professional friendships in Germany's most favored circles and was so generally regarded as a particular favorite of the kaiser himself, that I found it hard to realize that nevertheless I had become an alien enemy.

The same day the breaking off of diplomatic relations was announced, the German newspapers had published the provisions of an old treaty between Germany and the United States which gave Americans in Germany and Germans in America nine months after a declaration of war between the two nations within which to settle their affairs and leave the country.

"This treaty," the newspapers pointed out, "was made in the time of Frederick the Great. It has never been repealed. Germany will respect it." As there were so many more Germans in America than there were Americans in Germany, this prompt announcement of Germany's intentions regarding this treaty was quite understandable and it seemed most improbable that Germany would adopt any harsh measures toward Americans and thereby invite reprisals.

Had the situation been reversed, of course, the Germans would undoubtedly have thought it expedient to intern Americans no matter what happened to their own countrymen in America, and, in that event, this ancient treaty would have shared the fate of that which guaranteed Belgium's neutrality. One "scrap of paper" more or less would never have been allowed to interfere with Germany's "destiny."

Influential Germans who called to see me professionally during that period almost invariably expressed the hope that I was not planning to leave Berlin.

"No matter what happens, doctor," they declared—"even if the worst comes to the worst and war is declared between America and Germany—you may feel quite sure the kaiser will never let anyone harm you."

I had not let the matter rest there, however. I had called at the American embassy, where it was pointed out to me that, while diplomatic relations had been severed, it was not at all certain that war would result and there was, therefore, no reason for me to leave Berlin precipitately.

Had the kaiser been in Berlin at the time, I might, of course, have had an opportunity to put the question to him squarely as to what my fate might be if war were declared, but he was away. The court chamberlain had been appointed but a short time before and I did not know him personally, but his predecessor, Count August von Eulenburg, one of the wisest and most respected men in Germany, was one of my oldest patients and I decided to discuss the situation with him. Unfortunately, however, I found him too ill to receive me. He was eighty years old and, although unusually well preserved, was in no condition on this occasion to receive visitors.

Another influential patient of mine whom I sought out at this time was ex-Ambassador von Sturm. Although he was now retired from official life, he had formerly been a powerful figure in German state circles and still kept more or less in touch with the new court chamberlain and others in high office. His nephew was under secretary of foreign affairs.

I found the ex-ambassador at his private apartment in the Adlon hotel.

"What will happen to Americans," I asked, "if my country declares war against Germany?"

"That, doctor, will depend entirely upon how America treats our subjects," he replied, somewhat more coldly than I had expected of him. "If America interns Germans, of course, we shall undoubtedly treat Americans the same way, and you could hardly expect any special consideration, although, if you will write a letter to the court chamberlain, who is a personal friend of mine, I shall see that he gets it."

"But, excellency," I replied, "there is a treaty between Germany and America, I understand, which gives the subjects or citizens of one country who happen to be sojourning in the other when war is declared nine months within which to close up their affairs and leave. Would not that protect me?"

"Of course, doctor," he answered, "Germany will respect the treaty if America does, and then there will be no trouble. It seems to me you must await developments and, in the meantime you have no cause for worry."

"Suppose some of your subjects in America should act up and start blowing up bridges or munition factories and should be lynched, which they probably would be," I suggested, "what would Germany's course be?"

"What Germany would do then, doctor," he replied, slowly and thoughtfully, as though such a contingency had never occurred to him before—"really, doctor, I don't know what we would do!"

This somewhat unsatisfactory interview with Von Sturm might have worried me more, perhaps, had it not been for a visit I received only a day or two later from Prince von Pless, one of the kaiser's closest friends and advisors, who called on me professionally. For a year and a half the kaiser had had his great army headquarters at the prince's palace at Pless, in southeastern Germany, and I knew that he enjoyed his monarch's confidence.

When I asked him regarding the possible internment of Americans, he assured me that, come what might, I and my family had not the slightest reason for alarm.

"No matter what may befall other Americans, doctor," he asserted, in a confidential manner, "the kaiser has gone on record to the effect that you and your family are not to be molested."

Another incident which made me feel that I could proceed with my preparations for leaving Berlin without undue haste was the receipt early in the year of a most extraordinary post card from the kaiser which, it occurred to me, was quite significant as to his intentions regarding my welfare. On one side was his picture and on the other, written and signed in English in his own handwriting, was the message:

"Dear Doctor Davis:

"Wishing you a very good year for 1917. WILLIAM I. R."

This was the first message of its kind that I had ever received from the kaiser. Even in peace times, the picture postals which he had sent to me from time to time and which were autographed by him, were always signed in German. When, on February 1, the Germans resumed their ruthless submarine warfare—a move which was immediately followed by the breaking off of diplomatic relations—I felt that the kaiser must have foreseen this consequence and had sent me the postal as an intimation that he wanted me to remain in Berlin nevertheless.

When the Germans sank the Lusitania, living and practicing in Germany lost many of their attractions for me. I made up my mind then that I would rather return home and commence my professional career all over again, if necessary, than remain in a country which could sanction such a hideous form of warfare—the wanton destruction of women and children. To that end, I went to New York in the summer of 1915 to investigate the requirements for the practice of my profession in that state. I had an Illinois license, but I wanted to be in a position to practice in New York, and the following year I went to New York again and took the state dental examination. I returned to Germany late in the autumn of 1916 and later I learned that my certificate had been granted. Then I commenced active preparations to dispose of my German practice and return home.

My second reason for wanting to get out of Germany as soon as possible was the fact that food conditions in Germany were becoming more precarious every day. My wife and I feared that our child, who was two years old, might suffer from lack of proper nourishment if we remained and I determined that no matter how long it might be necessary for me to remain in Berlin, my wife and child at any rate should leave at the earliest possible moment.

My third reason, however, was by far the most insistent of all.

I had become convinced that what I knew of the kaiser and his plans, now that we were at war, ought to be communicated to America without delay and that the only way to do that adequately would be to get home as soon as I possibly could, no matter what personal sacrifice might be involved in abandoning my European practice and interests.

It is true that in the early years of my relationship with the kaiser our conversations naturally embraced only the most general of subjects, but in later years, when he came to know me better, he cast aside all reserve and talked to me on whatever was uppermost in his mind at the time. After the war started that, of course, formed the principal subject of our discussions and the part that America was playing in the conflict was frequently brought up because of the fact that I was an American.

One memorable interview I had had with him influenced me perhaps more than any other single factor to hasten the settlement of my European affairs and return home.

It was in the fall of 1916. The kaiser had come to me for professional attention, and after my work was completed he remained to discuss some of the aspects of the war. Perhaps the fact that I had just returned from a visit to America made him more than usually eager for a chat with me.

We had discussed various phases of the war, when the kaiser changed the subject abruptly with the question:

"Davis, what's the matter with your country?"

"In what respect, your majesty?" I asked.

"Why is it that your country is so unfair to Germany? Why do you persist in supplying munitions and money to the allies? Why doesn't your president treat the European warring nations the same as he treated Mexico by putting an embargo on munitions and letting us fight this thing out ourselves? You do not ship munitions to us, why do you ship them to the other side?"

I was on such terms with the kaiser that I did not hesitate to answer his question with another.

"I have always understood, your majesty, that during the Russian-Japanese war, Germany continually supplied munitions to Russia. Why was that any more justifiable than America supplying munitions to the allies? Then again, in the Spanish-American—"

"Davis, you surprise me!" the kaiser interrupted, rising from the operating chair, in which he had remained, walking towards me, throwing back his shoulders and rising to his full height. "The cases are entirely different. When we helped Russia against Japan we were helping a white race against a yellow race, don't ever forget that—don't ever forget that. But with America, that is certainly not the case. Your country is acting from purely mercenary motives. It is a case of dollars, dollars, dollars!"—and each time he repeated the word he struck his partially helpless left hand violently with his powerful right. "America values dollars more than she values German lives! She thinks it right to shoot down my people."

He had worked himself up to a degree of indignation which I had seen him display only on two or three previous occasions, and I must confess I was reluctant to start a fresh outburst by answering his arguments. His eyes, usually soft and kindly, flashed fire as he advanced towards me and slowly and incisively declared: "Davis, America — must — be — punished — for—her—actions!"

In that expression, which he repeated on subsequent occasions in precisely the same words and with the same measured emphasis, I knew that he revealed mostly clearly what his attitude was and will ever be toward this country.

CHAPTER II.

The Kaiser at Potsdam.

Getting out of Germany proved to be a far more difficult proposition than I had imagined.

Realizing that it would probably be several months before I could finally settle up my affairs, and that my child, who was anemic, ought to be taken out of Germany with as little delay as possible because food conditions were fast going from bad to worse, I applied to the kommandantur for leave to have my wife and child go to Montreux, on Lake Geneva, Switzerland, where I hoped to join them at the earliest possible moment and accompany them home. I did not relish the idea of their going across the ocean without me.

That was in May, 1917. Weeks passed while our application was going from one official to another, lying, perhaps for days at a time under a pile of other applications of a similar character or awaiting the investigation of our personal histories, and it was not until the end of June that we received any word regarding it. Then we learned that it had been denied.

This was my first intimation that we might have difficulty in getting out of Germany.

A day or two later the kaiser called on me professionally and I told him of our plight, hoping that he would intercede for us. It was the only favor of a personal character I had ever asked of him.

"My child is ailing, your majesty," I said, "and I feel that she needs a change of climate. I applied to the kommandantur for leave for my wife and child to go to Montreux, but I have just heard that it has been refused!"

"Davis, I will see what I can do in the matter," he replied reassuringly, and as he was leaving my office he turned to me and said in the presence of his two adjutants: "Regarding that matter you spoke of, leave it to me and I will see what I can do!"

The kaiser's influence would readily solve our problem, I thought, and I was very much relieved. Two days later, however, I received a letter from Count von Moltke, one of the kaiser's adjutants, stating that the kaiser had spoken to him regarding the Switzerland project, but, under the circumstances, it was out of the question. If, however, my child's condition were such as to make a change of climate really necessary, he added, the kaiser suggested that a trip to the Austrian Tyrol might perhaps be arranged, as the climate there was just as good as that of Switzerland, but before permission would be granted for that trip it would be necessary to obtain a certificate from the district doctor stating that it was necessary.

As the food situation in Austria was just as bad as it was in Germany, if not worse, that idea didn't appeal to me at all, and I went immediately to the kommandantur and explained the situation to them.

When they saw Count von Moltke's letter the officer in charge threw up his hands.

"That's final," he declared. "That comes from a higher authority than ours. It is useless to pursue the matter any further. We received a communication from his majesty regarding your case, but the matter was left entirely to our discretion. It was not a command, only a request from his majesty. A command, of course, would have been different."

Then I applied for a pass for my wife, child and myself to go to America. They pointed out at the kommandantur that as my wife's application to leave Berlin preceded mine, it was possible she would be allowed to leave before me. I told the officer that that would suit me admirably, as I wanted the pass for Mrs. Davis and the child granted at the earliest possible moment regardless of what action might be taken on my own application.

Again there followed a long period of anxious waiting while the German red tape slowly unwound, but eventually, in September, we received word that Mrs. Davis and the child might leave Berlin for Copenhagen between October 10 and 12. They left on the tenth.

A day or two later commenced the German offensive against Riga, on the Baltic. Within three or four days the Germans captured successively the Oesel, Runo, Ohro and Moon islands in the Gulf of Riga and then carried their invasion to the mainland. Their apparent objective was Petrograd and on October 19 the Russians announced that the seat of the government would be removed from Petrograd to Moscow.

These successes on the Baltic failed to overcome the depression in Germany caused by the serious internal situation in Austria at this period. Munition factories were being wrecked by hunger-crazed and war-weary strikers and the populace was being shot down in great numbers in the food riots which developed in various parts of Austria. Not since the war began had the outlook been so discouraging for the Germans.

Then, on October 24, just as things were looking their blackest, the great German-Austro offensive against the Italians was started. In three days the Italians were swept out of Austria and the Teutons pressed forward to the passes west of the Isonzo river leading to the Venetian plains. By the end of October the Italian armies were in full retreat. Before this offensive was over the Germans captured, they claimed, no less than 300,000 prisoners and several thousand big guns, besides vast stores of munitions and supplies.

The exultation of the Germans over the triumph of their armies in Italy knew no bounds. While it was at its height I had an interview with the kaiser which will ever remain one of the most vivid in my memory.

It was about three-thirty one Sunday morning when I was aroused by a maid who, in an awe-stricken tone of voice, announced that the Neue Palais, the kaiser's palace at Potsdam, was on the phone. I went to the telephone and was informed that the kaiser was suffering from a bad toothache and would send his auto for me within an hour or so.

I got up at once and packed my instruments, and at six-thirty the car, a big gray Mercedes limousine, arrived. Besides the chauffeur there was an outrider carrying the bugle whose distinctive notes only the kaiser may use.

While the Shell room and other state rooms were accessible to visitors before the war, no one was ever permitted to visit the private apartments of the kaiser upstairs.

On this occasion, however, I was guided right through the Shell room, through a door opening on the left and up a wide staircase to the kaiser's garderobe, or dressing room.

There I found breakfast ready for me. It consisted of real coffee, real white bread, butter, [illegible], sugar, cream and cold meats. It was the first food of the kind I had eaten in some time and practically no one in Germany outside the royal family and the Junkers was any better off than I in that respect.

While I was breakfasting, the kaiser was dressing. His valet entered several times, I noticed, to take out articles of clothing from the massive wardrobes which lined the room. I had just completed my meal when I received word that my patient was ready to receive me.

As I entered the kaiser's bedroom he was standing in the center of the room, fully attired in an army gray uniform, but without his sword. He looked more haggard than I had ever seen him, except once in 1915. Lack of sleep and physical pain were two things with which he had had very little experience, and they certainly showed their effects very plainly.

He didn't seem to be in the best of humor but greeted me cordially enough and shook hands.

"In all my life, Davis," he said, "I have never suffered so much pain."

I expressed my sorrow and started to improvise a dental chair out of an upholstered armchair on which I placed some pillows and, as the kaiser sat down, he laughingly remarked:

"Look here, Davis, you've got to do something for me. I can't fight the whole world, you know, and have a toothache!"

When I was through and his pain was relieved, his spirits seemed to revive appreciably, and he explained why it was he was so anxious to have his tooth trouble removed as quickly as possible.

"I must go down to Italy, Davis," he said, "to see what my noble troops have accomplished. My gracious, what we have done to them down there! Our offensive at Riga was just a feint. We had advertised our intended offensive in Italy so thoroughly that the Italians thought we couldn't possibly intend to carry it through. For three months it was common talk in Germany, you remember, that the great offensive would start in October, and so the Italians believed it was all a bluff and when we advanced on Riga they were sure of it. They thought we were so occupied there that we could pay no attention to them, and so we caught them napping!"

The kaiser's face fairly beamed as he dwelt on the strategy of his generals and the successful outcome of their Italian campaign.

"For months Italy had been engaged in planting her big guns on the mountain-tops and gathering mountains of ammunition and supplies and food and hospital supplies in the valleys below, in preparation for their twelfth Isonzo offensive.

"We let them go ahead and waited patiently for the right moment. They thought that their contemplated offensive must inevitably bring our weaker neighbor to her knees and force her to make a separate peace!" By "our weaker neighbor" the kaiser, of course, referred to Austria, and how accurate was his information regarding Italy's expectations and how easily they might have been realized were subsequently revealed by the publication of that famous letter from Kaiser Karl to Prince Sextus.

"And then," the kaiser went on, "when their great offensive was within a week of being launched we broke through their lines on a slope 3,000 feet high, covered with snow, where they couldn't bring up their reserves or new guns, and we surrounded them!

"We took practically everything they possessed—food enough to feed our entire army without calling upon our own supplies at all. Never before had our armies seen such an accumulation of ammunition. I must certainly go down to see it.

"We cut off their northern retreat and, as they swung their army to the south, we captured 60,000 of them up to their knees in the rice fields. One of the great mistakes they made was in carrying their civilian refugees with them—clogging their narrow roads and impeding the retreat of their soldiers. We had taken possession of their most productive regions, and their retreat was through territory which yielded them nothing. Just think of that retreating army thrown upon the already impoverished inhabitants of that section. Why, they'll starve to death!

"Everywhere we went we found their big guns abandoned. In one small village we came upon a gun decorated with flowers and surmounted with a portrait of Emperor Franz Josef. It had been put there by the Italian inhabitants of the village to show their happiness at being released at last from the yoke of the intolerable Italian lawyer government! How terribly the Italians must have treated them! Italy will never get over this defeat. This was real help from God! Now, we've got the allies!" and he struck his left hand with his right with great force to emphasize his apparent conviction that the turning point in the war had been reached with Italy's collapse.

That the kaiser now regarded himself and his armies as invincible I felt, and I feared that the success in Italy would be followed at the first favorable opportunity by a gigantic offensive on the western front.

Indeed, on a subsequent occasion, when he called at my office for further treatment, and again referred to the Italian triumph, he remarked: "If our armies could capture 300,000 Italians—and those 300,000 might just as well be dead as far as Italy is concerned—we can do the same thing against our enemies on the west!"

This was one of the interviews I was so anxious to report to the representatives of the American intelligence department at our legation in Copenhagen and, later on, when I finally arrived in that city, I related it in great detail to them. I remained in Copenhagen eleven days and during the greater part of that time I was being interviewed by one or another of the representatives of our intelligence department. Exactly two months later, on March 21, the western offensive broke out as I had feared.

I called at Potsdam a day or two later to attend the kaiser again, and found him still in the same triumphant mood, and so anxious was he to get down to Italy that he called at my office three times that week to enable me to complete my work on his affected tooth.

On November 26 the kaiser called at my office for what proved to be his last sitting. I had received word on the 20th that my pass for America had been granted and that I could leave on the 30th, and I accordingly told the kaiser that it was my intention to leave for Copenhagen on that day.

I explained that I was completely run down—and I certainly looked it—and that it was necessary for me to get to Copenhagen anyway, so that I could get in touch with America regarding a porcelain tooth patent which had been granted to me in July, 1915, but which a large dental company was seeking to wrest from me. The patent authorities had delayed action because of the fact that I resided in an enemy country.

On the 28th I received a letter from the court chamberlain stating that the president of police had made it known to the kaiser that I had applied for a pass to America and demanding an explanation as to why I had told the kaiser that I had planned to go to Copenhagen and had not mentioned America.

I at once replied that it was indeed my intention, as I had told the kaiser, to go to Copenhagen, but that I had applied for the pass to America because I wanted to be in a position to go there if my patent affairs demanded it and I expressed the hope that nothing would be done to interfere with the pass which had been promised me for the 30th.

Nevertheless, the 30th came around and the pass didn't, and the boat which sailed from Copenhagen on December 7, which I had planned to take, sailed without me.

Again the weary weeks followed each other without the slightest intimation from anyone that I would ever be allowed to leave. Indeed, I had fully made up my mind that the authorities had decided to keep me in Berlin for reasons of their own and that nothing I could do could mend the situation, when, early in January, I received the joyous tidings that I could leave January 21-23. I left on the 22d, and as far as I have since been able to ascertain I was the last American male to leave Germany with the consent of the officials.

CHAPTER III.

The Kaiser's Dual Personality.

If I had come away from Germany in January, 1914, instead of in January, 1918, and had written the impression I had gained of the kaiser in the ten years I had known him, what a false picture I would have painted of the man as he really is!

It would have been a picture of a man who in general appearance and bearing was every inch an emperor and yet who could exhibit all the courtesy, affability and gentleness of the most democratic gentleman, a man soft of eye and kindly in expression, a man of wide reading and attainments—perhaps the most versatile man in the world, a man who possessed a most alert mind, a remarkable memory and the keenest observation; a man who was not generous in nature and yet was at times considerate of others; a man of charming personality and amiability. It would have shown a man of unparalleled egotism, a man who was impatient of correction and who would brook no opposition. There might have been in the picture a suggestion of the dire lengths to which the man would go to have his way, but it would have been only a suggestion.

As far as it went, the picture would have been accurate, but it would have been sadly incomplete—with all the lights worked in but lacking all the shadows.

It took the war and its attendant horrors to reveal the kaiser in his true colors. The war did not change his character; it uncovered it.

Early in my practice I happened to mention to the kaiser that I appreciated the friendliness he showed me in invariably waving his hand at me as he passed my window when walking along the Tiergarten.

"It's a good advertisement for you, Davis," he said. "The people see me waving to you and they know you must be a good dentist or I wouldn't come to you. It will help your business!" In every act, he was conscious of the public.

During that period of my career in Berlin, he showed the utmost interest in my progress and frequently inquired how my practice was developing.

The first bill I rendered him, as I have mentioned, he doubled. On a number of subsequent occasions, he paid me more than my bill called for. These overpayments never amounted to very much, but they impressed me because they were so out of keeping with the stinginess the kaiser displayed in other directions.

From time to time the kaiser sent or brought me autographed pictures of himself or others. At the time of the one hundredth anniversary of Frederick the Great, he gave me a picture of that monarch. On another occasion he presented me with a group picture of himself surrounded by his family and dogs. I remember his bringing to me a large unframed picture in color

Continued on Page Seven.

Do You Own A Bank Book?

To have a pass book in black and white just to show you how well you are getting on with the world is encouraging—and by opening an account with this bank today with only $1.00 you are started in the right direction.

THE GRANGE NATIONAL BANK,

Smethport, Pa.

McKean County Miner

Smethport, Pa., September 12, 1918.

MICKIE SAYS

DAUBIN' SIGNS ON FENCES, AN' BARNS AN' SIDEWALKS; MAY HAVE BEEN CONSIDERED ADVERTISING FORE THEY WUZ ANY NEWSPAPERS, BUT THEY'S NO EXCUSE PER SUCH STUNTS ANY MORE, WITH THIS HERE GREAT FAMILY JOURNAL COMIN' OUT REGLAR! HEY, BOSS?
MICKIE! ARE YOU TRYING TO WORK ME FOR A RAISE?

—Allen A. Parker, 51 years of age, was drowned in the Allegany river at Olean one day last week. He was in the habit of rowing across the river to his work and it is supposed that the swift current capsized the boat. He leaves a wife.

—Nathan T. Nesselson, a Bradford soldier, is reported as missing in action on August 10. He served with Company C, four and one-half years, having been with them on the Mexican border before war was declared on Germany. He is 25 years old.

—According to newspaper dispatches Smethport was left off of the map when actual flight was made in the aerial mail service between New York and Chicago. The nearest stop to Smethport was Lock Haven. Max Miller stopped there for thirty minutes on the first flight from New York to Chicago last Thursday. He continued from there on to Cleveland, Ohio, the next stopping place.

—Fire guards of one or more furrows should be plowed around all fields of shocked or stacked grain, advises the United States Department of Agriculture, to prevent conflagrations starting from the sparks of locomotives, tractors, threshing engines of from the careless use of matches, pipes or cigarettes. The exigency of the situation demands that farmers who previously have opposed furrowed fire guards now make practical application of this control. Farms also should have available firefighting equipment such as chemical extinguishers or barrels and buckets of water, the department suggests.

—The Treasury department desires the newspapers to advertise the Fourth Liberty Loan. They will do so gladly, but who is going to advertise the fact to Hank Brown over on Gobbler's Knob, or, Reuben Jones, down in Squashville, or Jim Smith, up on Punkin Hill. The city daily? No it will be the little country weekly. And it will be the same with the Red Cross campaign, food conservation and any thing else the government desires placed before the public. The great majority of the country people depend on the country weekly to keep them informed. Let us hope that who ever has charge of paper conservation at Washington, will awaken before he has put all the country weeklies out of business. We are not trying to criticise the department, but we do say, that they are not familiar with existing conditions where the country weekly circulates.—St Mary's Gazette.

—The Smethport Allied Band extends thanks to G. W. King of East Smethport for an unsolicited donation.

—William Beecker, Mt. Jewett constable, well known throughout this section, continues in a critical condition as the result of injuries in a fall on Monday. He has been conscious for only a few minutes since the accident, which resulted in his skull being fractured and three ribs being broken. Mr. Beecker was loading ties along the B. R. & P. and fell from the wagon on which he was standing to lift the ties. His head struck against a tie when he fell, causing a fracture o fthe skull. One night he regained consciousness, for five minutes, but lapsed into a state of coma. Chances for his recovery are considered slight. Mr. Beecker is 67 years old.

NOTICE IN DIVORCE.
Ralph E. Winsor
vs.
Florence R. Winsor

No. 7 Dec. Term, 1917.

McKEAN COUNTY, ss: The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of said County, Greeting.

Whereas Ralph E. Winsor did on the 1st day of October, 1917, prefer his petition to the said judges of the Court of Common Pleas therein set forth that he might be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with Florence R. Winsor.

We therefore command you the said Florence R. Winsor that setting aside all other business and excuses whatsoever you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at Smethport at a Court of Common Pleas there to be held for the County of McKean on the First Monday of October next and show cause, if any you have why the said Ralph E. Winsor your husband, should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony agreeably to the act of assembly in such cases made and provided. Herein fail not.

A true copy.

E. W. JONES, Sheriff.

Mullin & Woods, Lib. Attys.
Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Pa.
Sept. 7th, 1918. adv37w4

NOTICE IN DIVORCE.
Arietta Celestia Sweeney
vs.
Edward Daniel Sweeney

No. 20 December Term, 1917.

McKEAN COUNTY, ss: The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of said County, Greeting.

Whereas, Arietta Celestia Sweeney did on the 10th day of October, 1917 prefer her petition to the said judges of the Court of Common Pleas therein set forth that she might be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you Edward Daniel Sweeney.

We therefore command you the said Edward Daniel Sweeney that setting aside all other business and excuses whatsoever you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at Smethport at a Court of Common Pleas there to be held for the County of McKean on the First Monday of October next and show cause, if any you have why the said Arietta Celestia Sweeney your wife should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony agreeably to the act of assembly in such cases made and provided. Herein fail not.

A true copy.

E. W. JONES, Sheriff.

Simon & Wilson, Lib. Attys.
Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Pa.
Sept. 7th, 1918. adv37w4

NOTICE IN DIVORCE.
Gladys E. Swanson
vs.
Leonard A. Swanson

No. 27, December Term, 1917.

McKEAN COUNTY, ss: The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of said County, Greeting.

Whereas Gladys E. Swanson did on the 16th day of October, 1917, prefer her petition to the said judges of the Court of Common Pleas therein set forth that she might be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you Leonard A. Swanson.

We therefore, commaad you the said Leonard A. Swanson that setting aside all other business and excuses whatsoever you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at Smethport at a Court of Common Pleas there to be held for the County of McKean on the First Monday of October next and show cause, if any you have why the said Gladys E. Swanson your wife should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony agreeably to the act of assembly in such cases made and provided. Herein fail not.

A true copy.

E. W. JONES, Sheriff.

Simon & Wilson, Lib. Attys.
Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Pa.
Sept. 7th, 1918. adv37w4

NOTICE IN DIVORCE.
George G. Wolf
vs.
Lilly M. Wolf

No. 13, February Term, 1918.

McKEAN COUNTY, ss: The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of said County, Greeting.

Whereas George G. Wolf did on the 10th day of December, 1917, prefer his petition to the said judges of the Court of Common Pleas therein set forth that he might be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you Lilly M. Wolf.

We therefore command you the said Lilly M. Wolfe that setting aside all other business and excuses whatsoever you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at Smethport at a Court of Common Pleas there to be held for the County of McKean on the First Monday of October next and show cause, if any you have why the said George G. Wolf your husband should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony agreeably to the act of assembly in such cases made and provided. Herein fail not.

A true copy.

E. W. JONES, Sheriff.

T. F. Mullin, Lib. Atty.
Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Pa.
Sept. 7th, 1918. adv37w4

NOTICE IN DIVORCE.
Elizabeth Hildreth
vs.
Charles Hildreth

No. 26, February Term, 1918.

McKEAN COUNTY, ss: The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of said County, Greeting.

Whereas Elizabeth Hildreth did on the 14th day of February, 1917, prefer her petition to the said judges of the Court of Common Pleas therein set forth that she might be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you Charles Hildreth.

We therefore command you the said Charles Hildreth that setting aside all other business and excuses whatsoever you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at Smethport at a Court of Common Pleas there to be held for the County of McKean on the First Monday of October next and show cause, if any you have why the said Elizabeth Hildreth your wife should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony agreeably to the act of assembly in such cases made and provided. Herein fail not.

A true copy.

E. W. JONES, Sheriff.

J. A. Fitzgibbon, Lib. Atty.
Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Pa.
Sept. 7th, 1918. adv37w4

NOTICE IN DIVORCE.
Jones H. Dunn
vs.
Anna Dunn

No. 27, February Term, 1918.

McKEAN COUNTY, ss: The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of said County, Greeting.

Whereas Jones H. Dunn did on the 18th day of December, 1917 prefer his petition to the said judges of the Court of Common Pleas therein set forth that he might be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you Anna Dunn.

We therefore command you the said Anna Dunn that setting aside all other business and excuses whatsoever you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at Smethport at a Court of Common Pleas there to be held for the County of McKean on the First Monday of October next and show cause, if any you have why the said Jones H. Dunn your husband should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony agreeably to the act of assembly in such cases made and provided. Herein fail not.

A true copy.

E. W. JONES, Sheriff.

John N. Apple, Lib. Atty.
Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Pa.
Sept. 7th, 1918. adv37w4

NOTICE IN DIVORCE.
Ambrose Rodell Corah
vs.
Minnie A Corah

No. 53 February Term, 1918.

McKEAN COUNTY, ss: The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of said County, Greeting.

Whereas Ambrose Rodell Corah did on the 10th day of January, 1918 prefer his petition to the said judges of the Court of Common Pleas therein set forth that he might be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you Minnie A. Corah.

We therefore command you the said Minnie A Corah that setting aside all other business and excuses whatsoever you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at Smethport at a Court of Common Pleas there to be held for the County of McKean on the First Monday of October next and show cause, if any you have why the said Ambrose Rodell Corah your husband should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony agreeably to the act of assembly in such cases made and provided. Herein fail not.

A true copy.

E. W. JONES, Sheriff.

John N. Apple, Lib. Atty.
Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Pa.
Sept. 7th, 1918. adv37w4

NOTICE IN DIVORCE.
Harriet Stone
vs.
Manley Stone

No. 54, June Term, 1918.

McKEAN COUNTY, ss: The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of said County, Greeting.

Whereas Harriet Stone did on the 15th day of April, 1918 prefer her petition to the said judges of the Court of Common Pleas therein set forth that she might be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you Manley Stone.

We therefore command you the said Manley Stone that setting aside all other business and excuses whatsoever you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at Smethport at a Court of Common Pleas there to be held for the County of McKean on the First Monday of October next and show cause, if any you have why the said Harriet Stone your wife should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony agreeably to the act of assembly in such cases made and provided. Herein fail not.

A true copy.

E. W. JONES, Sheriff.

W. E. Burdick, Lib. Atty.
Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Pa.
Sept. 7th, 1918. adv37w4

HOW WOUNDS CAUSE A RISE OF TEMPERATURE IN PLANT FAMILY.

It appears from some experiments made in Washington that when plants are wounded their respiration increases and at the same time their temperature perceptibly rises as if a kind of fever had been produced by the wound.

A thermoelectric apparatus capable of registering a change of one four-hundredth of a degree was employed. When a potato was wounded the fever manifested itself by an elevation of temperature which was greatest at the end of 24 hours, when it began slowly to decline.

An onion similarly treated acquired an increase of temperature many times greater than that shown by the potato, and the fever instead of being confined to the neighborhood of the wound affected the whole onion. In fact, the onion proved to be more readily affected in this way than any other vegetable experimented with.

The rise of temperature is caused by increased absorption of oxygen.

ALL NOW LEAD SIMPLE LIFE

Why Sensible Men and Women Are Doing Without Luxuries to Which They Were Accustomed.

Every sensible man and woman today is a simple-lifer. There are so many things which are difficult to get, so many controllers are hemming us in with prohibitions that we are making our lives simpler and more simple every day. Curiously enough, the large majority of us are feeling all the better for it. We walk where we once motored and the exercise sets the stagnant blood in our veins running with fresh vigor. We eat less and digest more. So little have we felt the deprivation that most of us are declaring that for the future it is to be the "simple life forever." There are, of course, some who struggle in their absurd vanity to keep the old life alive. Their time is mainly spent in evading the orders of the food controller or in discovering new sources of extravagance. Some day they will realize their mistake and join the happy army of simple-lifers. You cannot have your cake and eat it. Our cake today is victory in the great war for freedom, truth and justice. That can only be ours if we deny ourselves all the other cakes we once loved so much. The simple-lifer is doing his duty and that is why he is happy. His is the vision without which, as Solomon told us, "the people perish."—London Daily Express.

How to Overcome Cowardice.

A coward at heart, with a supreme effort of the will, can overcome cowardice by nipping it in the bud. When fear begins to sap his resolution, strength and determination, he must quickly substitute another emotion. He can allay his fear, or at least control it, until he can get a firm grip upon himself. He should summon his pride. He should face the danger and try to force himself to remain calm. If he turns his back to the enemy his fears are magnified; if he faces the enemy, though he be very much afraid, the danger doesn't seem half as great. And as he faces the enemy a little flower of confidence blooms within his heart. With each enduring moment his courage more and more supplants his fear, until the latter is crowded into the background.—Physical Culture.

How Meat Market May Be Supplied.

Horse meat may appear in markets throughout California in the near future, if plans submitted to the livestock commission of the United States food administration for California are acted upon favorably.

Large droves of half-wild horses, worthless for draught purposes, are roaming the ranges of northern California, Nevada and Montana, eating grass and herbage needed badly for beef cattle, according to reports submitted to the food administration. The livestock commission, it was said, may take up the matter with a view either to place this horse flesh on the market or to utilize it in some other way.

How to Judge Cantaloupe.

Cantaloupe beauty is more than skin deep. It is by the netting that the cantaloupe experts can judge the quality of the melons they buy for the eastern and northern markets.

Each of the crates is inspected by experts. The netting or crossveining which appears on the outside of the melon is examined closely. If it is well developed and stands well away from the skin, the cantaloupe is of good quality. If the netting is thin and indistinct, the entire crate, and often the whole load, is rejected.

Cantaloupes are sorted into three grades, ponies, mediums and jumbos.

How to Divide Garden Stuff.

More than half of the garden stuffs are wasted through not being used promptly. If you have a garden divide freely with someone who has not. Eating liberally of perishables in the summer is almost as patriotic as releasing a man for the front. It means saving the staples for present shipment or next winter's use.—People's Home Journal.

Please Pay

All subscribers to the MINER are hereby notified that the government has taken the matter of extending credit out of our hands. Henceforth papers must be paid for or we can't send them from the office. We have until Nov. 1, to get a paid in advance mailing list and ask our subscribers to help us.

Now is the Time

YOU CANNOT

afford to insure yourself; otherwise you would not need insurance.

The same reasons that prompted you to carry insurance should, upon due inquiry, admonish you perhaps to take out more insurance, because of the increased cost of building materials, labor, and nearly every other item of expense entering into the cost of making repairs, or of re-building, after a fire. Ask

Burdick's Insurance Agency & Music Store

305 W. MAIN ST. SMETHPORT, PA.

USED CAR SALE

MASTER SIX CHALMERS, Continental Motor—Seven Passenger, cost $2650.00, Paint, Upholstering, etc., in fine condition. Tires good. Brand new $55.00 Storage Battery. Guaranteed in good mechanical condition. Price $595.00

1916 STUDEBAKER, 4 cylinder, 7 Passenger. Engine in good condition. Brand new rear tires. Price $495.00

NEW MAXFER STUDEBAKER, One and a Half Ton Truck. Bosch High Tension Magneto. Large Stake Body, Windshield and Top. In fine running order. All new tires. Big Bargain. Price $595.00

REO TRUCK, capacity 1500 lbs. Stake Body. New up-to-date carbureator, solid tires, rear ones new. Runs good, pulls good, and will do more work than the best team of horses. Price $125.00

TERMS: One half cash, balance on monthly payments.

BACKUS NOVELTY CO.

SMETHPORT, PA.

McKean County Miner

HARRY L. BACKUS, Owner.

ROSS K. KNAPP, Editor and Manager

Entered at the Post Office at Smethport, Pa., as second-class matter

Smethport, Pa., Thursday, September 12, 1918

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For Governor,
WILLIAM C. SPROUL,
of Chester County.

For Lieutenant-Governor
EDWARD E. BIEDLEMAN
of Dauphin County.

For Secretary of Internal Affairs.
JAMES F. WOODWARD,
of Allegany County.

For Congressmen-at-Large
MAHLON M. GARLAND,
of Allegany County.
THOMAS S. CRAGO,
of Greene County.
JOSEPH McLAUGHLIN,
of Philadelphia County.
ANDERSON H. WALTERS,
of Cambria County.

For Representative in Congress
EVAN J. JONES
of Bradford

For Members of Assembly
C. W. CATLIN
of Port Allegany.
J. A. FITZGIBBON
of Bradford.

Not long ago the railroad employees of the country were ordered by the powers that be not to indulge in political discussions—to take no active part in political campaigns. Almost simultaneously with this drastic order comes a twenty-five per cent. increase in wages as a sort of a balm to the curtailment of free speech? We would advise these men who wish to hold their jobs to be very careful what they say favorably in regard to Republican candidates or the general aims of the Republican party. Perhaps, if they wish to show their gratitude to the nice men who raised their pay they probably would not be punished very severely if they inadvertently tossed a few bouquets in Democratic directions. However the patriotic and sensible railroad man will obey the order in the literal sense and give no aid beyond casting his ballot to any party. He can rest secure in the knowledge that he is entitled to the extra pay because of present labor conditions and is under obligations to no political party on that account. Let him vote as his conscience and not his purse dictates.

Commencing next week the MINER will institute the practice of charging for the publication of Cards of Thanks. Hereafter a charge of one dollar will be made and cash must accompany copy in order to insure publication. It is not with the idea of profiting from these notices that this new rule is established, but rather to discourage the custom of publicly thanking people for doing a duty that any human being should be glad to do. At the time of death in a family any person with ordinary humane instincts will do what lies within his or her power to assist or comfort the bereaved ones, and without expectation of being publicly thanked. It is a very nice custom to personally thank people who have aided you during these sorrowful times, and perhaps it is your duty to express appreciation. However, it is certainly not the duty of the newspapers to do this for you free of charge. In many progressive localities the practice of publishing cards of thanks has been abolished entirely, the newspapers not printing them at any price.

To-day is registration day in the new draft for all men between the ages of 18 and 46. It is estimated that thirteen million men will register to-day in the United States and it is planned to have them all classified within one hundred days. An extra speeding up order will be placed in effect to obtain men for the October draft and the end of next month will find men who registered to-day on their way to training camps. Because of the difficulties in classifying men between the ages of 35 and 45 it is the intention of the authorities to take the younger men for the first calls and it is probable that it will be several months before the older men will be called. However, every effort will be made to speed up all local boards and it is planned to have the great number of registrants completely classified by the first of January.

Don't neglect your subscription bill.

"If we had a lottery system in vogue, like the Louisiana Lottery," declares a Democratic senator from Colorado, "I should hesitate to abolish it at this time, if through its continuance money could be acquired for the public expenses," That argument is precisely similar to the one advanced by the Administration why national prohibition should not go into effect at once. We need the money so badly that it does not matter if the public morals are made to suffer for the time being. Few things throw a stronger light on the stubborn character of the Democratic mind. They are ready to go to any length to raise money for the war, even to continue a menace to the morals of the country, but they will take no steps towards increasing the revenues by making additions to tariff duties. Such action might be construed as an adoption of the Republican system of protection, and hence must be strictly avoided.

Much warranted criticism is appearing in the free-speaking press of the country at this time of thinly disguised political moves that are emanating from Washington with election only a few weeks away. Playing politics under the cloak of war will certainly bring any man or set of men under public suspicion, and will severely try the war time loyalty of the people to the administration if persisted in. "Politics is adjourned," said the President not long ago, but all indications point to the fact that he did not include his own party in the adjournment. Nor will the Republican party adjourn its political activities, and although the executive machinery of the country is used against them, the people understand, and when their decision is announced on the morning of November 6, it is going to cause consternation in Washington.

It is said that a few of the bricquet brand of Republicans horned into the recent green corn dance held by county Democrats at Murty's grove and were good naturedly tolerated. Bill Tobias was there and talked considerably. Judge Tommy Dowd came from Salamanca to try and inject a little pep into the gathering. The great unterrified Democratic party upon which the sun of political prosperity is at present shining so brightly was abundantly glorified and hardly a thought given to the clouds that are gathering to put the aforesaid sun on the blink next November.

McKean County should wake up to the importance of raising its War Savings Stamps quota. Although the per capita average of the county is fair, it is nothing at all to be proud of and every citizen should consider it his duty to help along the sale of the stamps. Smethport borough is doing very nicely in this work, but it looks as though our patriots would have to put forth better efforts in order to bring the county's quota up to a commendable figure. "Buy a thrift stamp a day and keep the dodgasted Hun away."

The Secretary of War says his department is desirous of cooperating with the states in any effort they may make toward taking the votes of soldiers in the American Expeditionary Forces, but he finds a strangely number of difficulties in the way. Wonder if he would find any less difficulties, or better means of overcoming them if he felt that the vote would be favorable to the administration.

Following in the footsteps of Mr. McAdoo soon after he became Director General of Railroads, Mr. Burleson is casting about for means to increase the revenue of the telegraph and telephone lines so that he can make a favorable financial showing for government operation at the end of the year. His first step is to order the companies to make a charge for the installation of new 'phones. The charge is to be $5 where the telephone rate is $2 a month or less $10 where the rate is between $2 and $4, and $15 where the rate exceeds $4.

The increase in the number of instruments of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company is, roughly, 500,000 a year. If each one of these new installations paid $10 it would mean an annual increase in telephone revenues for that system of $5,000,000. That addition would be absolutely net, as no addition expense is involved in the order of things. The net earnings of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company are approximately $35,000,000 a year. To add $5,000,000 to that figure would show an increase in earnings of over 14 per cent at one stroke of the pen.

When one considers the record of Mr. Burleson in his management of the Post Office Department, and his reckless disregard of efficiency in his determination to bring a credit balance at the end of the year, it is safe to say that the present change of policy in telephone management is but an indication of what is to come. After all of his revenue producing schemes have been put into operation it will be possible to write a financial statement at the end of the year so glowing in its praise of Federal operation that it will quite mislead the average man who does not stop to reflect how the sudden change has been brought about.

COURT HOUSE NOTES.

Marriage Licenses.

Sept. 3—Joe. Klasa and Emilie Malanowski both of Bradford, Pa.

Robert Edward Lee and Bertha Anna Oyler both of Gettlesburg, Pa.

George H. Curtis and Keziah Lewis both of Port Allegany, Pa.

Sept 5.—C. E. Alfson of Buffalo, N. Y., and Marie C. Vanstrum of Chicago, Ill.

Irvin McGuire of Clymer, N. Y., and Bessie Beckwith of Kane, Pa.

Sept. 7.—Theodore S. Fowler and Ruah L. Bearkle both of Kane, Pa.

Fred William Ahr of Tonawanda, N. Y., and Edna H. Gaetz of Buffalo, N. Y.

George Thumann and Gertrude May Ruper both of Perrysburg, N. Y.

Sept. 9—John Franklin Holden and Mary Ellen Smedley both of Buffalo, N. Y.

Frank James Minahan of Penn, N Y. and Emma Lucille Bromley of Westons Mills, N. Y.

Richard J. Staub and Evelyn M. Swartz both of Elba, N. Y.

Deeds.

Sept 4.—Dora E. Hall and husband to Thomas B. Martin, Otto Twp., $1.

The Seger—Prindle Manufacturing Company to Henry H. Evans and wife Annin Twp. $92.

Milo L. Evens and wife to Henry H. Evens and wife, Annin Twp., $1.

Sept 5.—Florence A. Newell, et al, to Nell M. Crittenden, Bradford, $1.

Esther A. Weiss and husband to August Linde, Mt. Jewett, $1.

Charles A. Stoffer and wife to Katherine R. Loveless, Bradford, Pa. $1.

Katherine R. Loveless and husband to Addie R. Pipes, et al, Bradford, $1.

Virginia Kennelly to Joseph Scutella and wife, Bradford, $900.

Sept. 6.—Arthur Hamilton and wife to Edwin Smith, et al., Eldred Twp. $12,000.

Albert E. Rice and wife to Western New York and Pennsylvania R. R. Co., Eldred Twp., $500.

Ogden B. Lay and wife to Floyd P. Shurtz, Port Allegany, $2000.

Sept 7.—Ella M. Brown and husband to George Pitchford and wife, Bradford, $1.

George Pitchford and wife to Anna Jones, Bradford, $1.

Mary Evenden to Lillian Birlington, Bradford, $1.

Sept 9.—Harvey Potts, et al, to Ida L. Silke, Otto Twp., $1650.

Charles B. Payne and wife to Newton B. Donnelly, Eldred Twp. $1800.

Emma Frazine and husband to Dollie West, Kane, $1.

Geo. W. Cook and wife to S. W. Turner, Otto Twp. $15.

Isaac A. Trombly and wife to George Baptie, Rixford, $60.

Denny Roark and wife to O. B. Park Otto Twp., $100.

J. B. Nutting and wife to Sarah Jane Park, Rixford, $1.

S. W. Turner and wife to John M. Hays, Otto Twp., $100.

Sarah J. Park, et al to Don T. Anderson, Otto Twp., $800.

Don T. Anderson and wife to Lowell L. Anderson, Otto Twp., $400.

Satisfaction of Mortgage.

Sept 4.—Willis A. Stackhouse to Charles F. Boller, Port Allegany, $1250

Sept 5—F. J. McGraw to Charles A. Stoffer, Bradford, $1050.

Sept 6—James Hennigan to Arthur Hamilton Eldred Twp., $6000.

Sept 7.—Bertha A. Matson, et al, Trustee, to Annie L. Collins, Bradford, $800.

Florio Vicello to Gaetano Zamberlan Lewis Run, $792.

Humbolt Thompson to Ella M. Brown and husband, Bradford, $700.

CORYVILLE

News of the Week Told in Interesting Paragraphs.

Gilbert Moody and Ray Mosier were business visitors in Smethport Monday.

J.A Sparks and wife and Mr. Fred Crandall of Hinsdale autoed to Perry, N. Y., Saturday where they will visit Mr. Crandall's sister, Mrs. James Parker for a few days.

Mr. Geo. Moody and Rev. Thayer and Mrs. Herzog of Farmers Valley autoed to Youngsville, Pa., last week to attend the U. B. conference.

Mr. and Mrs. Guenter of Coudersport are visiting their son Edward and family.

Mrs. Nelson Rice was in Eldred Tuesday.

Mrs. John Rice of Kent Hollow received word of the death of her grandmother, Mrs. Adeline Loomis of Wellsville.

Ralph Campbell of Hornell was visiting friends here Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Guenter autoed to Youngsville Thursday where Mrs. Guenter attended the U. B. conference

Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Fairchild were in Eldred Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Orson Stull were in Smethport Sunday guests of Mrs. Stull's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Pierce.

Mr. Geo. Chilquist of Kane was a guest at the home of E. A. Guenter Monday.

Miss Ella Moody left Wednesday for Clarion to attend the Normal school at that place.

M. S. GEARY
REAL ESTATE
AGENCY
OFFERS FOR SALE

Nice little home corner Nelson and Willow Sts. $600.00. One Hundred and fifty down, balance, payable in installments of One Hundred dollars every 6 months, Why pay rent when you can own your own home on such easy terms.

House and lot on Water St., ... $700.00 Good location, large lot, City water, Gas, Cement walks, Terms cash.

One 5 passenger FORD, 1914 model. Price $275.00.

One 5 passenger FORD, 1914 model. Price $300.00. (New tires all round, self starter, electric lights.)

We have several houses and lots, also a number of farms, two teams heavy draft horses, one or two tracts of timber, several automobiles, all of which can be seen at any time. Come in and lets talk it over, No doubt we have just what you are looking for.

OFFICE IMPERIAL HOTEL. Both phones.
Smethport —:— —:— Pennsylvania
"We bring buyer and seller together."

FURNITURE

We respectfully call your attention to the fact that all our Furniture is worth your notice. You will get good, honest Furniture, the kind that is up to date and well made.

H. H SASSE Furniture, and Wall Paper Undertaking in All Its Branches

HIGH-GRADE LUMBER

AND PLENTY OF IT

Is awaiting the disposal of all who are building or intending to build, at our yards. Come and look over our stock and convince yourself that we have just the stuff you need—and that we can supply promptly, every kind of hard and soft wood needed to erect any style of buildig from cellar to roof.

HOLMES & GILFILLAN
Smethport.

EVERY DAY IS THRIFT DAY

To those who trade here. Get the best line of "substitutes" that are on the market to-day as well as the very choicest grades of staple groceries.

at

THE COLEGROVE GROCERY

The Store with many years' reputation for fair and square dealing.

JUST RECEIVED A FULL LINE OF

Bandages, Absorbent Cotton, Tape, Plasters, Disinfectant of all kinds. Stop and take a package home and be ready to administer first aid.

Bring your family prescriptions here where they wil be promptly and carefully filled.

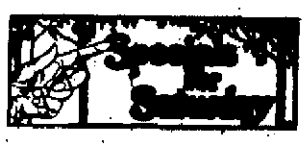
H. C. WELLS

SMETHPORT, PA.

FURS

The time to buy furs is early!

While our stocks are complete and the price way below what you will have to pay when cold weather comes.



Watch our windows and buy your Furs at price as low as last year. Be thrifty and put this big saving into War Stamps or buy a Liberty Bond.

Masser Brothers Co.

THE DEPENDABLE STORE PHONE 149

THE CREAM OF THE CREAM SEPARATOR TRADE GOES TO

The DeLaval

...The DeLaval has been the leader for nearly forty years, and the gap between DeLaval and the next one behind—A long way behind—is constantly growing wider with years.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU OF THE SUPERIORITY OF THE DeLAVAL.

B. T GARLICK

THE CORNER HARDWARE.

SMETHPORT, — — PA.

McKean County Miner

Entered at the Postoffice at Smethport, Pa., as second-class mail matter.

Smethport, Pa., September 12, 1918.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

—The Masser's Bros Co., have a new ad. to-day.

—Eight notices in divorce appear elsewhere in to-day's issue advertised by E. W. Jones, Sheriff of McKean county.

—The young men who became of age so as to register August 24th in the second draft district were called to Smethport Tuesday to undergo physical examination.

—The U. S. Railroad Administration has issued strict orders against trespassing on railroad property under government control. Special officers along all lines have been cautioned to arrest all persons found on the tracks and the instructions are to be rigidly adhered to.

—The MINER will have some special 4th Liberty Loan advertisements in onehalf and quarter page forms. We are too short-handed to send out a solicitor, but anyone who cares to make an advertising contribution to the loan will find these special ads. very attractive.

—Mrs F. J. Masser entertained a party of young ladies Tuesday evening at her home on Main street at a miscellaneous shower in honor of Miss Audene Gallup a bride elect. Elegant refreshments were served by the hostess and Miss Gallup received many useful and beautiful presents.

—Warren Times: That infantile paralysis, one of the most dreaded of diseases, has secured a foothold in this county is rather forcibly emphasized by one death attributed to the malady and decision of physicians that another case exists at the house of Nicholas Panzone at Henrys Mills.

—The Fry Company has a new ad. to-day.

—There is a great scarcity of teachers in the rural school districts of Potter county and at the present time there are twenty-five school unopened on this account.—Coudersport Democrat.

—A few weeks ago the MINER published an item that apparently led some readers to believe that the transport upon which Harry L. Heilman is serving had been sunk. Government advices say the boat is all right and its crew including Mr. Heilman, in fine condition.

—Several bands of Gypsies, to the number of perhaps one hundred, have arrived in town this week and been just as promptly ordered to be "on their way" The borough authorities are not going to take any chances on allowing these professional pilferers an opportunity of plying their trade.

—Thirty-nine vacancies, the largest number ever existing in the state police at any time, are reported and efforts are being made to fill up the ranks without waiting for the specified enlistment days. Men as old as 40 years are being taken if they can pass the physical test. Married men are also being enlisted.

—Consummers will pay at least one cent a pound more for sugar after the present stocks in the country are exhausted, under the new price of cane sugar at the seaboard, announced the sugar equalization board, with the approval of President Wilson. The new price is 9 cents f. o. b. seaboard refining points for granulated less 2 per cent. to refiners compared with the existing price of 7½ cents. Officials said today the increase to the consumer should be about one cent a pound, though the freight differentials would make slight differences in the advance in different section of the country.

—Don't fail to read "The Kaiser as I Knew Him for Fourteen Years," which begins in this issue of the MINER.

—The first and final accounts of various executors are advertised in this paper this week by John B. Eastman, Register of Wills of McKean county.

—Last week Wednesday evening Mrs. O. J. Hamlin entertained a party of young ladies at Digal Hollow in honor of her daughter, Miss Mirabel Hamlin, and her guest Miss Rosemary Thomas.

—The Elk county fair will be held at St. Marys next week. A number of the midway people here this week will make St. Marys their next stand.

—The little county of Cameron is "showing up" McKean county every week in the sale of War Savings Stamps. Lets get a real hustle on ourselves and boost McKean county up into the first class.

—Charles Anglun, who was a resident of this place a number of years ago when his father the late James Anglun of Bradford was county commissioner, is now a first lieutenant in the U. S. Army on duty in Siberia.

—Letters from Alfred Kleisath tell of his life in the hospital where he is recovering from shrapnel wounds. He also describes the engagement in which he was wounded. A small party of Americans were hemmed in on three sides by Germans and it is a wonder that any of them escaped alive.

—In its account of the recent Democratic picnic the Bradford Era says: Miss L. H. Baker, editor of the Democrat, a woman who has lived in California and cast her ballot there, gave an interesting address, reviewing her movements from Berlin where she was taking post graduate work on the outbreak of the war.

—Mike McDade of Crosby made the MINER office a pleasant call Monday and incidentally told of a freak hen that he has in his possession. This hen lays eggs regularly, but all its other characteristics are those of a rooster, except that it does not crow. Mr. McDade's account of the doings of this remarkable hen is quite thrilling.

—The MINER cannot afford to lose subscription accounts. The money is needed in the business; so after waiting long and patiently and spending a lot of money on postage we have finally turned over a batch of accounts to Constable C. B. Dickinson for collection. Within a few weeks another batch of bills will be placed in his hands if settlement is not made in the meantime.

—Owing to trying to steal a little time to go to the fair routine work on the paper has been neglected this week. The mail list is not corrected and many who hae paid subscriptions will find that their labels do not show recent payments. This will all be attended to within the next two weeks. After that a wrong date or mistake in address should be reported soon after paymens is made.

Miss Ruth Louis Bearkle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bearkle, and Theodore S. Fowler were united in marriage Saturday morning at 11 o'clock at the Methodist parsonage at Smethport by the pastor, the Rev. Arthur Gregson. The ceremony was witnessed by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bearkle and Mrs. W. S. Fowler. Mr. Fowler left Saturday evening for Philadelphia, where he will report for naval service, having enlisted sometime ago in the navy.—Kane Republicon.

—Born to Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Hessom of Hilton avenue, Thursday, August 29, a girl, weight 8 pounds. The little one has been named Delia Hortense Hessom. Mrs. Harry Heilman who has been staying at the Hessom home in the capacity of nurse, has returned to her home in Philadelphia. She expects to visit her husband, Harry Heilman, in New York City sooh. He is a former Smethport boy who has served many years in the navy, and will soon be back on "this side". He is in the transport service.

—Dwight C. Morgan, general manager of the Pittsburgh & Shawmut railroad, issued a statement recently in which he announced that effective September 1st, the management of that railroad would be under the direction of Erie railroad officials, subject to an order of A. J. Sloan, federal manager U. S. railroad administration. All the important operative offices are now managed by Erie officials. The working organization of the road will remain practically the same, with perhaps some rearrangement of duties in some instances.

—It is with sincere regret that the MINER announces it must abolish sending copies free of charge to some very deserving people. This new ruling makes such a practice illegal. This week, after giving them due notice and mailing them statements to whih no replies have been received, some subscribers will fail to get papers as we have commenced cutting down the list to conform with the 15 per cent. reduction. There is no law against a subscriber receiving a paper by mail that is paid for so they may soon put themselves right if they wish to continue reading the MINER.

—St. Christopher's Guild, St. Luke's Guild and St. Margaret's Guild resumed their work last week for the coming year.

—Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Smith and family have moved to Utica, N. Y., where they expect to make their home in the future.

—Men between the ages of 32 and 36 will be called for service during October and November, says a report from Washington.

PERSONAL MENTION

Rev. E. H. Edson left Sunday for Rochester, N. Y.

John Keating of Clermont has been a visitor in town this week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Backus were Olean visitors Monday evening.

Attorney T. F. Mullin of Eldred was in attendance at court this week.

Miss Iva Holder returned Saturday from a weeks' visit with relatives in Clearfield, Pa.

Hayes Heath, the veteran bandman, was directing the Eldred band at the fair this week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Segar and son, Arthur, left Monday evening for their home in New York City.

Mr. Naylor of the Buffalo Commercial formerly of Olean Times was a pleasant caller yesterday.

Editor B. G. McFall of the Eldred Eagle was in town this week as a member of the Eldred band.

W. A. Andorfer of Pittsburgh, Pa., is a Smethport visitor this week and was a pleasant caller at this office yesterday.

George Barber of Buffalo was a guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Barbour of Crosby this week, and also attended the fair here.

Mr. and Mrs. George Logue of Weston, W. Va., are guests of Mrs. Logue's sisters, Mrs. T. H. Purtle and Mrs. Lottie Anderson at the Grand Central hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Heath returned Friday from an automobile trip to Philadelphia and Atlantic City.

Mrs. E. A. Freeman of Holley, N. Y., is visiting friends in Smethport for a few weeks.

Mrs. J. B. Roeder, Mrs. B. Richmond Mrs. Martha Beckwith and George Herzog of Farmers Valley and B. P. Oviatt of this place attended the Little Valley fair last Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Patterson of Marvindale were pleasant callers, Monday having just returned from Pittsburgh where they visited Mrs. Patterson's nephew, Allen Hatch, formerly of Smethport.

Miss Norine Kidder who is teaching school near Port Allegany spent Sunday at her home in this place.

Miss Jennie Biever, who is teaching the Hutchins school, spent Sunday at her home in Smethport.

Frank Potter, county treasurer; Ralph Verdon, sealer of weights and measures; A. R. Anderson, county commissioners' clerk and secretary of the draft board, and Attorney Guy B. Mayo of Smethport, motored to Kane Friday evening to attend the reception given at the Elks' club in honor of Lieutenant Arthur Nelson.—Kane Republican.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF G. H. BOYD, LATE OF THE BOROUGH OF MT. JEWETT, McKEAN COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, DECEASED.

Letters of Administration c. t. a. on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make payments, and those having claims to present the same without delay to

HAMLIN BANK & TRUST COMPANY
Main Street, Smethport, Pa.
or F. D. Gallup, Esq., Smethport, Pa.
John G. Whitmore, Esq., Ridgway, Pa.
adv37w6

You need not Dress like old Father Time, when you can get an

ALL WOOL MADE TO MEASURE SUITS FOR $21.50.

Take no chances—ask for SCOTCH WOOLEN MILLS,

cloths and be assured of all wool. We stand squarely back of THIS guarantee.

Any suit or overcoat that bears the Scotch Woolen Mills Label is strictly all-wool; must fit you perfectly and must have been made strictly according to your instructions.

If not, you need not accept it.

Over 200 Samples to select from.

WM. MONHEIMER'S

THE FRY COMPANY

Smethport, Pa.

NEW FALL COATS

An Unusual offering of Smart Fall Apparel.

REDFERN GARMENTS

These are wonderfully attractive—extremely good looking and every style of the very newest Materials that will give service and satisfaction—Salt's Esquimette, Seal Plush, wool velour and novelty cloth. Made full length—belted models—patch pockets—large convertable collars—trimmed with fur, plush and novelty buttons.

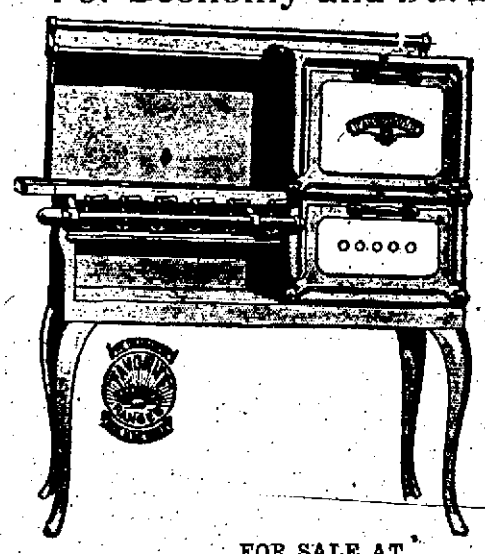
PRICES $21.50 to $53.50.

BEST FIT PETTICOATS
Special $2.25.
Made of the best fabric — patented adjustable waist band—colors, old rose, blue, green, gray and purple.

FUR SALE.
Sept. 5, to Sept. 14.
Saturday is the last day of the fur sale. Furs are all new this season, prices $4.50 to $88.50.
All Furs Reduced 10-per cent.

FAVORITE STOVES & RANGES

For Economy and Durability.



FOR SALE AT
CHAS. W. MASSER'S
HARDWARE.

CANNING SEASON IS HERE

Come in and get your Jars, Rubbers free and one Extra top with every dozen.

Pints	90c
Quarts	$1.00
Jelly Glasses	50c.

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WHY

Torpedoes Do Not Always Reach Target

The commander of a submarine must lie in wait for his quarry with the nose of his boat pointing in the direction [illegible] vessel to pass [illegible] the submarine stopped [illegible] her. [illegible] but the [illegible] will have arrived when the torpedo has finished its run.

A naval officer [illegible] any one who is to appreciate some of the difficulties of submarine work let him sit down under a chart of any portion of the seas—say, the English channel—suspended from the ceiling; let him punch a hole through it, and above [illegible] of looking glass [illegible] further imagine his chair and glass moving sideways as the effect of tide. Let him occasionally fill the room with steam to represent mist. Let him finally crumple the chart into ridges to represent the waves and then try to carry out the maneuvers that look so simple when the chart is spread out on the table and looked down upon in the quiet solitude of a well-lighted room."

LONDONERS TURN TO PIANO

How the Noise of the Antiaircraft Guns Is Drowned in the British Metropolis.

A man who had to traverse a great part of London from the outskirts to the center above ground, during one of the recent raids, told me that what struck him most was the universality of the piano.

From the time he started until he reached the city, he says, the sound of pianos was never out of his ears, and every suburban house seemed to be intent on drowning the noise of the guns with more or less—chiefly more—cheerful music.

The favorite airs seemed to be those taken from the revues of recent years, and it was a tribute, he thought, to the nerves of the players, most of whom would be women, that there was no evidence of faltering about the execution, which might be inaccurate but was always "dashing."

I dare say he was right in ascribing the universality of pianos rather than of gramophones to the fact that people like to be doing something definite.—Westminster Gazette.

Why He Seeks Wilderness.

Missouri has grown too civilized for E. F. Le Tourno, known as "Lee," for many years a hermit on the Miami river, so he has sold his farm there and gone to Arkansas in search of solitude. For more than 30 years Lee has been a quaint and ever interesting personage on the banks of the river.

His cabin in the woods was much frequented by picnicking parties eager to hear his rambling tales told in broken English and interspersed with a quaint and delightful philosophy all his own. The cabin was as eccentric as Lee himself. In it he housed his cow and his flock of poultry. The kitchen stove sufficed both to cook on and as a chicken roost.

A few years ago Lee became quite enamoured with clocks and had as many as 12 all running and set to chime at different hours, because he liked the sounds they made.

Why Shaking the Head Means "No."

The origin of this method of indicating "No" is found in the result of the mother's efforts in the animal kingdom of trying to feed her young. A mother animal would be trying to get her young to accept the food she brought them and tried to put in their mouths. Perhaps, however, the young animal had had sufficient food or did not fancy the kind of food offered. The natural thing to do under the circumstances would be to close the mouth tight and shake the head from side to side to prevent the mother from forcing the food into the mouth. Thus we get the closed lips and the shaking the head from side to side to mean "No." In other words, that kind of a way of saying "No" came from an effort to say "I don't want any."—From the "Book of Wonders," by Permission of the Bureau of Industrial Education, Washington, D. C.

Why People Live Longer.

There are several theories why the people are living longer nowdays, according to different authorities.

Some say the crowded city with its offtimes air tight houses is killing the people, while others think that the city with its sanitation system, its health rules, proper heat in the winter, the ability to board a street car and in five or ten minutes to be brought out in the open or near the lake, are factors that make longevity possible. These authorities further add that the modern machinery, which makes work easier, is preserving man's body and the advanced medical world, too, has been more than prominent in lengthening the years.

Why We Change Color.

Anything that will make your heart send an extra supply of blood into the arteries and veins which supply your face with blood will make you blush. Embarrassment will do this. So will anger generally, although sometimes people get so angry that the blood is driven out of their faces. In this case they are so angry that their hearts have practically stopped beating.—From "Book of Wonders," by permission of the Bureau of Industrial Education, Washington, D. C.

HOW GERMANY PLANS TO LOOT VESSELS SUNK BY UNDERSEA BOATS.

—Altogether, the prospects are very dismal for the recovery of many ships, or at least of a large part of their cargo, even though they may lie in water 300 feet deep. It behooves us to devise means of conducting such deep-water salvage, for if we do not do this work we may be sure it will be undertaken by the enemy.

The Germans have not been carrying on their submarine warfare without a thought for the future. Last May when the U-boats were making frightful inroads into allied shipping there was an item in a German newspaper calling attention to the rich treasure that was being piled up in the sea and stating that the German wrecking companies were planning to recover this treasure on a large scale after the war. It was not a matter of chance, then, that most of the U-boat victims have been sunk at the very tantalizing depth of 300 feet. German salvage companies are making unusual preparations for deep-water diving operations.

Clearly, Germany is making great preparations for peace and intends to be so far ahead of other people in salvage methods that after the war most of the treasure in the sea will fall to her lot. She feels confident of winning on land and then she fondly believes that the sea will be hers as well. But we are not asleep. We are doing some inventing ourselves; and in a contest of ingenuity as well as in that of powder and steel, the Yankee when thoroughly aroused may be counted on to come out ahead.—A. Russell Bond, in Scientific American Supplement.

WAR HAS STIMULATED POETS

How the World Cataclysm Has Been Responsible for a Wonderful Production of Verse.

There has emerged one new and remarkable feature in our literature during the war—the wonderful production of verse—and the desire of the public for it, remarks Chambers' Journal. Pain is endured, passions are wrung, dormant senses are quickened and beauty in strange places is received. The essences of life are discovered. So the human spirit has craved for new forms of expression, emancipated from the old, dull molds, something to convey the people's moods, their ecstasies, griefs and sorrows, their heavenly hopes. So those who had, perhaps, scarcely glanced at the poetry of their tongue betook themselves to the poetic form to state their new emotions. Not for an age has so much poetry—and good poetry among it—been produced, and never so much of it bought and read.

How They Catch Fish in India.

A writer in Manchester Guardian contributes an interesting paragraph on one method of keeping the "pot" supplied with fish:

"Our soldiers in India have adopted a remarkable method of catching fish for the 'pot.' An ordinary marble-necked empty bottle, such as is universally used for lemonade and kindred summer drinks, is obtained, and a little quicklime is put into it. A small quantity of water is then added and the bottle shaken up. The gas which generates in consequence forces the marble up into the mouth of the bottle, which thus becomes effectively sealed. It is now thrown out into the river. The white color of the liquid within the bottle (which is furiously effervescing all the time) arouses the curiosity of the fish, which swim from all parts, so to speak, to investigate it. Before long the pressure of the gas generating in the bottle becomes so great that the bottle bursts and the flying fragments of glass cause great slaughter among the denizens of the river. Used in this way, a pint-size bottle will account for quite an imposing number of fish."

How Bell's Tone Is Changed.

Bells may have tones which, while thoroughly agreeable to the manufacturer, are not so pleasant to those who have to listen to them. A remedy for such a condition is described by James E. Noble in Popular Mechanics. By drilling two holes in the side of a bell the tone will remain perfectly clear but will be quite changed. If a slot is then cut between the two holes still another change of tone is effected. By driving a metal rod into one of the holes and trimming it off flush with the internal and external surfaces the tone may again be changed. Filling up the second hole with a plug will further alter the sound. Then if a wedge is cut and driven into the slot the tone of the bell will be restored to normal.

How Chemists Enrich World.

A platinum substitute lately tested in Amsterdam was an alloy of 89 per cent of gold with 11 per cent of platinum. This material, called "platino," withstood sulphuric, hydrochloric and nitric acids, and other reagents used in chemical work and was unaffected by heating for half an hour in a smoky petroleum-gas flame. It proved equal or superior to platinum in ware for the chemist's laboratory, except for the large loss by corrosion when used in contact with a mixture of sulphuric and nitric acids.

WHY

Soldiers in British Army Carry Sticks

It is one of the regulations of the British army that every soldier when walking out, must carry in his hand a stick, in order to preserve a soldierly appearance and prevent anything like slouching in his gait. This rule, says Dundee Advertiser, applies to all ranks, and should anyone seek to evade it he would find his progress barred by the sentry at the barrack gate or entrance to camp.

Privates generally carry light canes or "swagger sticks," noncommissioned officers fairly stout sticks, and officers invariably go in for the more expensive kind.

From the earliest times drill sergeants and drum majors have carried sticks, and the fashion may have come from that fact.

Soldiers, as a rule, buy their own sticks, but in one or two regiments a recruit is presented with one when he gets his uniform. If this gets lost, however, he has to buy the next and subsequent ones.

DUE TO SUDDEN EXPANSION

Why Thunder Rumbles Is Explained by Scientists as Being a Very Simple Matter.

Why does thunder rumble? The path of a lightning flash through the air may be several miles in length. All along this path the sudden expansion of the heated air—a true explosion—sets up an atmospheric wave, which spreads in all directions, and eventually registers upon our ears as thunder. Since the lightning discharge is almost instantaneous, the sound wave is produced at very nearly the same time along the whole path. But the sound wave travels slowly through the air. Its speed is approximately 1,090 feet a second. Thus the sound from the part of the lightning's path that is nearest to us reaches us first, and that from other parts of the path afterward, according to their distance. Intermittent crashes and booming effects are due chiefly to irregularities in the shape of the path.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

Why a Nod Means "Yes."

The idea of nodding to mean "Yes" comes from the opposite of the action which, as may be supposed, indicates a "No." When the young animal was anxious to accept the offered food it made an effort to get at the food quickly. Hence the pushing forward of the head and the open mouth and an expression of gladness. You will notice if you see anyone nod the head to indicate "Yes," that the lips are open rather than closed and that there is usually a smile or an indication of a smile to accompany it. In other words the nod to mean "Yes" is only another way of saying, "I shall be pleased."—From "Book of Wonders," by permission of the Bureau of Industrial Education, Washington, D. C.

Why Hurrying Is Injurious.

Don't hurry at your meals. If you have only a few minutes in which to snatch a bite, forego the usual breakfast, which requires careful mastication.

Instead take a cup of warm milk or break a couple of raw eggs into a cup. These you may swallow quickly. They will digest easily.

The system can stand an immense amount of physical labor for an indefinite time, but it cannot long withstand the wear of hurry.

Have plenty of exercise. Be alert in your work. But don't wear out before your time hurrying.

Why Dandruff Is Dangerous.

Perhaps the most frequent excitant of all causes, so far as skin cancer is concerned, is dandruff, says New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal. It falls from the scalp and alights on the ear, eyelids, nose, neck, lips and face, and if there is already a scaling spot or a thickening or a wart, a mole or a gland ready to receive the dandruff scale it sets this spot alive with activity and it goes on to form a skin cancer. Probably 60 per cent of skin cancers are due to this cause, and many a cancer has been prevented and may be prevented by curing the dandruff or by preventing it.

Why Some Men Are Cowards.

Several cases are reported in Le Progres Medical of soldiers who, after displaying excellent soldierly qualities and courage for a while, turned cowardly and fell into fits of abject fear, running away in the face of the enemy. Court-martial inflicted no punishment, and examination revealed the influence of present or past disease, nerve maladies, gassing, alcoholism, influenza, etc. In some cases the courage of the soldier was incurably impaired, in others rest and treatment cured them so that they distinguished themselves afterward.

Why No One-Man Submarine.

"Many hundreds of proposals," says a bulletin recently issued by the navy department, "have been received, advocating one-man submarines and submarines of small size, to be manufactured in great numbers for the purpose of attacking and destroying the larger type of enemy submarine. This subject has been given exhaustive consideration and it has been conclusively proved that no small submarine can be provided with the necessary power, speed, equipment and living quarters for the crew to enable it to operate successfully in the submarine zone."—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

BRITISH NAVY KEPT OCEAN OPEN TO WORLD'S TRADE.

During June alone British ships escorted [illegible] convoys, so says the head of the British government as he points out the pleasure of the [illegible] the British sea [illegible] watchdogs along all the lanes of the seven seas. Added to all else, the British fleet has made secure for trade, measurably so, the sea traffic of all waters, and not a German flag aside from those of the submarines has dared to show itself. At first a raider or so appeared and was shot to pieces.

Well does the British premier, without any disparagement to the other allies, point to the fact that the German land offensive might have been disastrous if successful, but the sea offensive would have been fatal. The possibility of American transportation to the war areas would have ceased with destruction of the British fleet. France, Italy and Great Britain threatened with starvation—the war would have been over. The British navy at the outbreak of the war had a tonnage of two and a half million; today it has a tonnage, with auxiliary ships, of eight million. Its vast preponderance over the fleets of its allies has made it the one outstanding guarantor for the security of the seas from enemy assailments, and even in the case of the submarines there have been 150 of these sunk, mostly in the course of the past year. Great Britain has given freedom of the seas to the allied and neutral shipping.—Baltimore American.

"LUNCH DOGS" CARRY FOOD

How the French Troops in Isolated Trenches Are Supplied With Their Needed Rations.

Trench warfare certainly interferes with the fighter's meals. After capturing the enemy's position in particular, is the fighter at a loss to know how he will get his regular rations; for no sooner does the enemy find himself dispossessed from his original trenches than he opens up with an intense barrage fire designed to prevent ammunition and food from reaching the new occupants.

The French army believes it has solved the problem of carrying food to men in isolated trenches, in its lunch dogs. Carrying light lunches and coffee, and even cartridges for the men in the first-line trenches when the combat is hot and protracted, these splendidly trained dogs are more certain to get through barrages than men. Each dog is equipped with a sort of double bag, strapped tight over its body and provided with numerous pockets for food, coffee cans, ammunition and other supplies.

It is at the military dog training grounds at Paris that dogs are prepared for this service. Not only are these four-legged couriers taught to avoid the enemy and beware of tricks, but also to crawl on their stomachs in order to escape flying bullets. Special masks are provided for these dogs when they must pass through a poison gas area.

How Forest Fires Are Started.

That man is at least three times as destructive as nature, at least so far as forest fires are concerned, is revealed in a compilation which has just been issued by the federal forest service. The figures of this agency show that of 7,814 forest fires on government lands during 1917, all but 2,132 were caused by human agencies.

Over 962,000 acres of timber, forage and young growth to the value of $1,358,600 was destroyed. This loss, while larger than that of the past few years, is considered remarkably light in view of the unusually dangerous conditions which, owing to protracted drought and periods of high winds, were practically the same as in 1910, when many persons were burned to death and $25,000,000 worth of timber on the national forests was destroyed. It is estimated that in addition to the actual loss in timber, etc., $1,121,451 was spent by the government for the purpose of fire fighting and prevention.

How to Rest Varicose Veins.

Douglas H. Stewart writes in Medical Council: "When a person with a varicose leg goes to bed he usually sits upon the bed and draws his leg in after him. The veins of that leg are dilated and remain more or less so for hours, therefore the vein walls do not rest. Let that person go to bed, hoist his feet up in the air, the higher the better; let him keep them there for five minutes and let him lower them slowly to the recumbent position. The veins are empty and the vein walls rest. After a few weeks of this exercise many patients declare that their whole sleep is more restful."

How "Victory Bun" Is Made.

"Victory bun" is a new contribution to the food conservation campaign. It is the discovery of William E. Doty, a baker of Miami, Ariz., who spurns sugar in favor of raisins. Here's the way it's done: Two pounds of water, one ounce of salt, two pounds of wheat flour, twelve ounces of rye flour, two and one-half ounces of yeast, one and one-half pounds of seeded raisins, one ounce of vegetable oil, one-half teaspoonful of cinnamon. This recipe will make 60 buns.

WHY

It Is Necessary to Use Wheat Sparingly

Relaxation of some of the restrictions on wheat is by no means equivalent to a general assurance that prospects of a good harvest have done away with the need of continued conservation. A resolution passed by the allied food controller representing France, Italy, Great Britain and the United States makes it clear that economy must be practiced for a long time to come, for the food problem cannot be administered on the basis of one year of war. In addition to eliminating waste it is necessary to increase production.

The department of agriculture, in urging the farmers to plant more wheat, is helping the cause of the allies. This is the opportune time for emphasizing the importance of a reserve supply of wheat. Increase of acreage is one way of obtaining wheat for the emergency, and the government cannot put the question too strongly to the farmers—a billion bushels in 1919 will not allow an unreasonably large reserve stock. And while the farmers are plowing and sowing, the rest of us can help by using corn, rye and other cereals—not a pound of wheat should be consumed if a substitute will meet the needs of the family, for even if the end of the war were in sight, normal conditions in the food markets cannot be restored in one or two years.—Providence Journal.

PARACHUTE IS NOT POPULAR

Why Aviators Have a Pronounced Aversion to What They Call "Going Over the Edge."

"'Going over the edge' is the act of stepping out of the basket of a military balloon from 2,000 to 6,000 feet up, dropping into space, trusting to the parachute to open and check the descent," says Henry Woodhouse in Everybody's Magazine.

"When an aviator—allied or Boche—makes a dash for a kite balloon and fires incendiary bullets into it, the observer or observers—some balloons having two—hasten to go over the edge. The friendly anti-aircraft guns often help to remove any passing doubt as to the advisability of taking the step by their volleys—fired against the plane, of course, but as the plane is so close to the balloon that shrapnel seem to burst only a few feet from the huge gas bag, the pilot goes over the edge.

"Airplane pilots with many air fights to their credit say that they would prefer to fight half a dozen Boche aviators single-handed over the German lines, with the German four-inch antiaircraft batteries popping shrapnel at them at every opportunity, than to 'go over the edge.'

"The balloon man compares the 'slow and safe' descent of his parachute with the meteoric dash downward of the crippled airplane and claims that the balloon service is the safer. Failing to settle that point, both he and the plane pilot agree that the air service is the best branch of the service, in which every red-blooded young man agrees."

How to Utilize Sparrow.

That the despised English sparrow is a really delectable food bit and can be used in various ways as a war emergency dish is being demonstrated at Hagerstown, Md.

A resident of the west end of the city is authority for the statement that sparrow potpie, stewed, broiled or fried sparrow makes a splendid meal, if one can get enough sparrows, but he says this is not difficult. His plan is a deadfall made of several boards nailed together, a string attached to a trigger and a boy at the end of the string. Sprinkle some food under the boards, and when the sparrows gather to feed, pull the string. Repeat the operation until you have a dozen or more sparrows, and you have sufficient for a good-size potpie.

The resident is catching and eating sparrows to conserve beef and other meat and at the same time help get rid of an intolerable nuisance.

Why New Fence System Is Used.

The old method of supporting fences by placing heavy, rigid posts every few feet, declares Evening Wisconsin, has been shown to be wrong in principle. The new system of supporting fences is to make them on the principle of a fiddlestring. A fiddlestring is fastened at both ends. Anything that hits it at any point produces stresses on the string that are transmitted to the terminals.

The new fences have solid terminals 40 rods apart. Between them the wire is stretched tightly, and, to prevent it from sagging, then, flexible steel supports, anchored 18 inches below the surface of the ground, are used. When a sudden shock comes against one of these bowstring fences—such, for example, as a bull charging the fence, the flexible supports bend in an even curve from their point of anchorage and allow the strain to come on the terminals.

Why a Tooth Aches.

The ache comes when the tiny nerve at the heart of the tooth is exposed to the air. When the tooth begins to decay, it starts to do so generally from the outside, and after the decaying process has gone far enough it reaches the nerve in the tooth which aches when exposed. The ache is the signal which the nerve sends to the brain that there is an exposure and is a cry for help.—From "Book of Wonders," by Permission of the Bureau of Industrial Education, Washington, D. C.

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bration of his silver wedding. It was about twenty-four by eighteen inches in size. It showed the kaiserin and himself in a sort of cloud floating above a birdseye view of Berlin, with the palace and the cathedral dimly seen below.

"I don't know just what this masterpiece was meant to signify, but I had it framed and placed it in my office. It evoked from a little boy who entered the room with his mother the following astonished remark: "Oh, mother, look at the kaiser in heaven!"

A post-card picture of the kaiser, signed by his own hand, was in his own estimation one of the most priceless gifts he could bestow. I remember his donating one of them to an American charity bazaar in Berlin to be auctioned off. He thought that the fact that the card came from his imperial majesty gave it a value which could not be measured in dollars and cents. A piece of jewelry or a sum of money might have been duplicated or even excelled by a gift of similar character from any American millionaire—for whose wealth the kaiser frequently expressed the utmost contempt—but what could surpass the value of an autograph of the kaiser!

No doubt the royal banquets were prepared much upon the same principle, for it was a common saying among the German aristocracy that one had better feel well before going to a banquet at the palace.

I happened to mention to the kaiser the reputation his banquets held among his people. He was not at all taken aback.

"That's good!" he commented. "The Germans are too fat, anyway. The majority of the people eat too much."

Long after automobiling became more or less general, the kaiser still employed a horse and carriage for ordinary travel, relying upon his free use of the railways for longer distances. When, however, the reichstag passed a law compelling royalty to pay for their railroad travel, the kaiser took to automobiles. They charged him 11,000 marks, he told me, for the use of a train on one of his shooting trips, and that apparently was more than he could stand.

"Autos are expensive," he declared, "but they don't cost me that much!"

The kaiser speaks English with but the slightest trace of a foreign accent. His diction is perfect. He speaks French, too, very fluently, and, I believe, Italian. He is widely read on almost all subjects and knows the literature of England, France and America as well as that of Germany. Mark Twain was one of his favorite American authors and Longfellow his choice of American poets.

He prides himself on his acquaintance with history and has little respect for the political opinions of others whose knowledge of history is less complete.

Shortly after Carnegie had donated five million marks to Germany to further world-peace, I happened to be talking to the kaiser of American millionaires and the steelmaster was mentioned.

"Of course, Carnegie is a nice old man and means well," remarked the kaiser, condescendingly, "but he is totally ignorant of world history. He's just advanced us five million for world-peace. We accepted it naturally, but, of course, we intend to continue our policy of maintaining our army and navy in full strength."

Indeed, there is hardly any subject to which the kaiser has devoted any considerable attention in which he doesn't regard himself as the final authority.

As an art collector and antiquarian he claims first place and he is rather inclined to feel that second place should be left vacant. He aways resented very much the acquisition by American millionaires of art treasures and antiquities which their wealth enabled them to buy, but which their limited acquaintance with history and their lack of culture and refinement made them unable to appreciate—in the kaiser's estimation.

Of his own taste in art little need be said. The monuments which he caused to be erected to his ancestors and their advisors and which adorn the Sieges Allee, the street he had opened through the Tiergarten especially for them, are at the same time a monument to the kaiser's ideas of art. They are the laughing-stock of the artistic world. They have been so frequently defaced by vandals whose artistic taste they offended that it was necessary to station policemen in the Sieges Allee to guard them. Not long ago a burglary occurred in the vicinity. The burglars were observed while at work and a startled civilian rushed to the Sieges Allee to summon one of the officers who were known to be on guard there.

"If you hurry," exclaimed the civilian, excitedly, "you can catch these burglars red-handed."

"I'm sorry," replied the policeman "But I cannot leave the statues."

Realism is the kaiser's idea of what is most desirable in dramatic art. When he put on "Sardanapal," a Greek tragedy in pantomime, at the Berlin opera house, he sent professors to the British museum to secure the most detailed information available regarding the costumes of the period. Every utensil, every article of wearing apparel, every button, every weapon, in fact, every property used in the play were to be faithfully reproduced, particular pains being taken to produce a most realistic effect in a funeral pyre scene in which a king ended his life. The kaiser sent me tickets to see it.

King Edward attended the performance at the Berlin Royal opera and asked the kaiser how the king of England enjoyed it.

"My gracious," the kaiser replied, unable to repress his satisfaction at the effect the pantomime had on his royal uncle, "why, the king was very much alarmed when the funeral pyre scene came on. He thought the whole opera house was on fire!"

Perhaps the kaiser's love for details might be attributed to his keen observation. Nothing, no matter how trivial, escaped his attention.

A couple of years before the war I had the empire furniture in my waiting room reupholstered. On the very first occasion of the kaiser's calling at my office after the change he noticed it.

"My, my, how beautiful the chairs look!" he exclaimed. "Good enough for Napoleon himself."

On another occasion, between two of the kaiser's visits, I had had put up in the waiting room a new portrait of Mrs. Davis. The kaiser noticed it the moment he came into the room and made some complimentary remark about it.

The kaiser frequently accused the Americans of being dollar-worshipers and the English of being ruled by Mammon, but that he himself was not totally unmindful of the value and power of money was clearly revealed by the manner in which he catered to people of wealth in recent years.

The richest man in Berlin and one of the richest in Germany was a Hebrew coal magnate named Friedlander. The kaiser ennobled him and made him Von Friedlander-Fuld. Another wealthy Hebrew to whom the kaiser catered was Schwabach, head of the Bleichroeder bank, one of the strongest private banks in Germany, and he, too, was ennobled, becoming Von Schwabach.

A number of other wealthy Hebrews in Germany were also honored by the kaiser in another way. Although he was averse to visiting the homes of private individuals who lacked social standing, he departed from his rule in their favor and visited their mansions ostensibly to view their art collections, but actually to tickle their vanity.

Shortly after Leishman became ambassador to Germany, the kaiser called on me.

"Your new ambassador's daughter is the best looking young lady who has attended our court in many a day," he declared. "Half a dozen of my young staff officers are very anxious to marry her. Can you tell me, Davis, whether these Leishmans have money?"

If the kaiser despised the American propensity for money-making, he was certainly not averse to acquiring American dollars.

He told me once that every trip the Hatnburg-American liner Amerika made from New York to Hamburg resulted in transferring $150,000 from American to German pockets, and added: "We're mighty glad to get some of your American money, I can tell you."

Of the kaiser's versatility I had convincing evidence. In his conversations with me we usually wandered from subject to subject in the most haphazard manner, and he invariably displayed a surprising store of information on every topic we touched, and I am not vain enough to believe that he was so anxious to make a favorable impression upon me that he prepared for these discussions in advance.

Indeed, the kaiser discussed so freely almost every subject that suggested itself that I often wondered what his advisors would have said had they overheard our conversations. His readiness to talk to me was undoubtedly due to a tendency he had to trust every one with whom he came in intimate contact. For a man who was apt to have so many enemies, he was less suspicious than anyone I had ever met. He seemed to trust every one, and his sense of security unloosened his tongue and made him more talkative, perhaps, than was always discreet.

The kaiser was very fond of listening to and telling stories with a point and would frequently invite me to tell him any new one that I might have heard. Some of the stories we exchanged were more or less risque and would be out of place in these pages, but I do not mean to intimate that there was anything very much amiss with them. They always amused him very much and he was quick to catch the point.

The kaiser's sense of humor frequently exhibited itself. He told me of a conference between representatives of all the powers regarding the selection of a king for Albania after the Balkan war. Some of those present thought the incumbent ought to be a Catholic, others insisted that a Greek Catholic was essential, still others maintained that a Mohammedan would be most logical.

It seemed quite impossible to come to any agreement as to just what religion the king of Albania should profess, and the kaiser had ended the discussion, he said, with the suggestion.

"Well, gentlemen, if a Protestant won't do, and a Roman Catholic won't do, and a Buddhist is out of the question, why not select a Jew and call him Jacob the First? He'll have his throat cut, anyway, in three months!"

The powers did not select a Jew, but the prince of Wied, the kaiser's nominee, was put on the throne and within a month or two afterwards had to flee for his life.

In referring to Roosevelt's patriotic offer to lead an army in France, the kaiser declared that he admired him for his courage and zeal.

"I hear," he said, "that he is now on his way to Italy. It is too bad we did not postpone our offensive there. Perhaps we might have captured him. Wouldn't Teddy look funny in a gas mask?"

Shortly after the U-boat Deutschland made its successful trip to America, the kaiser called on me, and he was in a very jocular frame of mind.

I happened to mention to him that I planned to go to America the following summer in connection with the porcelain tooth I had patented.

"Well, it won't be necessary now, Davis," he commented. "We can send the Deutschland over and bring back a heathead of teeth!"

"Fix my teeth well, Davis," he declared on another occasion, "so that I can bite. There are lots of people I would like to bite!" and he snapped his jaws together in a way that would have boded ill for the victims he had in mind, although his remark was evidently more facetious than vicious.

The courtesy and affability which the kaiser almost invariably displayed in his relations with me did not prevent him on one occasion from showing his indignation when I touched him upon what was evidently a very sore point—the part that America was going to play in the war, although he always claimed to be unperturbed about the American situation.

He had pointed out that America at that time had only 30,000 men in. France and he believed that the boats would effectively prevent any great addition to our forces abroad, if, indeed, they ever left our shores.

"As a matter of fact, however," he added, "your countrymen would be very willing, no doubt, to fight for their country to protect it from invasion, but I don't believe you'll ever get many of them to leave home to fight abroad. America will really be a very small factor in the war, Davis!"

"Your majesty is underestimating the power of America!" I replied.

He turned to me indignantly, and in his most imperious manner exclaimed:

"We underestimate no one! We know exactly what we are doing!"

How seriously he was mistaken in this respect has since been sufficiently proved.

No matter how gloomy the outlook for Germany, the kaiser seldom showed concern. It is true that whenever things were going wrong, as when the Russians in the early part of the war were sweeping everything before them in their advance on the Carpathians, he and the rest of the royal family kept as far in the background as possible, whereas when the German cause was triumphant, as in the case of the offensive against Italy, he could not make himself too conspicuous at the front.

But even when Germany's adversity was greatest, the kaiser always put on a brave front. At such times I have seen him stop in the street, after leaving my office, and before the hundreds of people waiting outside to greet him, ostentatiously put a cigarette in his mouth and light it, that everyone might notice how steady his hand was and how little he was worried by the turn things were taking.

At the same time, on one or two occasions after the war started, I noticed that he acted differently when in the dental chair than had been his custom when everything was serene.

The kaiser once boasted to me that not a building was erected in Germany, not a bridge built, not a street opened, not a park laid out, but what the project was first submitted to him. He kept posted on everything that was going on, not only in Germany, but in the world at large, and, as far as he was able, he endeavored to have his finger in every development of world-wide importance. I cannot imagine that he was less interested in what his countrymen were doing in connection with the war than he was in their achievements in time of peace.

If he did not actually order the sinking of the Lusitania, therefore, I am convinced that he was thoroughly aware of the plan to blow it up and sanctioned it. That he could have averted it if he had been prompted to do so is clearly indicated by another incident which left a very deep impression upon me.

I was informed by one of the German aviators that plans had been made to drop gas bombs on London which contained a deadly gas which would penetrate the cellars of houses in which civilians were in the habit of hiding during air raids.

Shortly before this hideous idea was to be put into effect the papers announced that bombs of this character had been dropped by the allies on Baden-Baden, but that, fortunately, they had fallen in a clump of woods in the center of the town and had failed to explode, which had given the Germans an opportunity to take them apart and ascertain their nature.

The purpose of this announcement, of course, was to forestall the storm of condemnation which the Germans knew would follow their use of the bombs on London—a ruse which they had invariably employed whenever they contemplated some fresh violation of the rules of international law and the dictates of humanity.

It happened that one of my patients who resided in Baden-Baden called to see me the day after the bombs had been dropped on her town, and she told me all about it.

"The airplanes which dropped the bombs had been flying over the city all the morning," she declared. "We thought they were our own machines out for practice and paid no particular attention to them. Then they dropped the bombs and they landed in the woods, and we knew we had been attacked. What a dreadful thing for them to do!"

What a foolish thing for allied airplanes to do—to spend a whole morning studying the layout of the town and then to drop those deadly bombs on a clump of woods where they could not possibly hurt anyone, and how careless of the Germans not to molest them while they were engaged in their devilish work!

But the point I wanted to bring out was this: these gas bombs were never used on London!

"Just as everything was in readiness for the raid," the officer told me regretfully, "we received orders direct from the kaiser to hold off—I saw his signature to the order. Of course, there was nothing for us to do but comply, but if we had had the kaiser there, I believe we would have strung him up by the neck! We still have those bombs, however, and you may be sure they will yet be used!"

For some unknown reason the kaiser stopped the use of those lethal gas bombs for the time being. Why didn't he move to save the women and children on the Lusitania?

When I went back to Berlin in the fall of 1915, after a visit to the United States, the kaiser was very anxious to ascertain from me just how America felt towards the war.

I told him that before the sinking of the Lusitania American opinion had been divided. There had been many who were strongly pro-ally, there had been others who were openly pro-German and there had been still others who maintained an absolutely neutral attitude. After the Lusitania tragedy, however, there had been a distinct change in public feeling. I told him, practically the whole country having become decidedly anti-German.

"Perhaps if the U-boat commander had known so many women and children were on board," was the kaiser's only comment, "he might not have sent forth the torpedo which sent the vessel to the bottom, but what he was thinking of most, of course, was the 5,000 tons of ammunition on board which were destined to slaughter my people!"

Of course the kaiser knew that if the U-boat commander's orders were to sink the Lusitania, disobedience upon his part would have left but one course open for him: suicide. If, on the other hand, the kaiser meant to intimate that the U-boat commander sank the Lusitania on his own initiative or without special instructions from his superiors, the fact still remains that the kaiser could undoubtedly have prevented the tragedy and didn't.

But if there can be any doubt as to the kaiser's direct responsibility for the sinking of the Lusitania, certain it is that he fully approved, openly defended and even exulted in the murder of women and children by Zeppelin raids on London, Manchester, Liverpool and other non-military cities and towns.

"England expects to starve my women and children to death," he declared to me early in the war—long before we in Germany had begun to feel the slightest effect of the diminishing food supply, "but our Zeppelins will give their women and children a taste of war, too. Confound them! They sit on their island and try to starve us; we will give them a taste of what war is!"

This was the man whose various acts of consideration towards me, whose talents and personal charms, had made such a favorable impression upon me! How trivial and inconsequential they all seemed now! Clearly, they were all a part of the role he had been playing for years. While he was outwardly displaying all the earmarks of a gentle character, he was inwardly plotting to dominate the world. For twenty-five years he maintained the peace of Europe, he frequently boasted. He maintained peace just long enough to complete his final preparations for the wickedest war that was ever waged!

And yet strangely enough, even after the war had revealed the kaiser to me in his true colors and had shown him to be capable of deeds which I should have thought were foreign to his nature, his presence always had a most remarkable effect upon me.

I have a vivid mental impression of him now as I write. He is standing in the center of my room, drawn up to his full height, his shoulders thrown back, his left hand upon the hilt of his sword and his right emphasizing his remarks, protesting in the most earnest manner that it was not he who was responsible for the war and all its horrors, but that it had come upon the world despite all he had done to prevent it. His ready, well-chosen words entrance me, I feel that this man must be telling me the truth and I am ready to believe that before me stands the most unjustly judged man in the world.

And then he shakes my hand in farewell and is driven away, and as I gaze at the spot where he stood, there comes before my eyes the desolation of Belgium, the tragedy of the Lusitania, the despoliation of France and Poland, the destruction of women and children in London and Paris and a thousand and one other atrocious deeds which belie the kaiser's fair words, and I realize that I have been talking to the world's most finished actor and have simply been bewitched by the power of his personal magnetism.

CHAPTER IV.

America Disappoints Kaiser.

The kaiser ascended the throne in 1888. For twenty-six years his reign was unmarred by a single war, although twice during that period, once in 1905 and again in 1911, he nearly succeeded in precipitating a conflict. Subsequent developments have brought out clearly enough that during all these years of peace, the kaiser was only awaiting the opportune moment to bring on war.

Germany's preparation consisted not merely in building up her army and navy and developing a military spirit in her people, but in trying to establish friendships abroad where they would do the most good in the event of a world war.

The German military preparation was more or less obvious. The kaiser was always its warmest advocate and

Continued Next Week.

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PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. Office in I. O. O. F. block, Main street, Smethport, Pa.

JOHN CLARK, M. D., C. M.
Office and residence in Clark block, Smethport, Pa. Office hours: 9 to 10 a. m., and 1 to 3 p. m.

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LODGE DIRECTORY.

F. & A. M.—McKean Lodge, No. 286, meets on the second Wednesday of each month, at 3:15 p. m. at Masonic hall Main street.
AL. J. HYATT, W. M.
W. F. SPECHT, Sec'y.

I. O. O. F.—Smethport Lodge, No. 339, meets Friday evenings at 8:00 o'clock in I. O. O. F. hall. Will work initiatory degree first meeting of each month; 1st degree on second; 2nd degree on third, and 3rd degree on fourth meetings.
DR. BURG CHADWICK, N. G.
W. G. HOLDER, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.—Smethport Encampment, No. 273, meets the first and third Wednesdays of each month in I. O. O. F. hall.
R. C. CHASE, C. P.
J. A. SWANSON, S.

IDEAL REBEKAH LODGE, No. 88, meets the 1st and 3rd Monday evenings of each month, at 8 o'clock, in the I. O. O. F. hall.
HATTIE ABBEY, N. G.
RACHEL P. AMSTER, Sec'y.

P. H. C.—Smethport Branch, No. 25, meets on every Tuesday evening in I. O. O. F. hall.
KATE BENDER, Pres.
ANNA O. STARK, Sec'y.

P. of H.—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays of each month at 3:00 p. m., in I. O. O. F. hall HENRY J. RICE, M.
ANNA O. STARK, Sec'y.

PHOENIX CHAPTER, NO. 18, O. E. S.—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday evenings in each month in I. O. O. F. hall.
MRS. GERTRUDE GARLICK, W. M.
W. B. HOPPER, W. P.
MISS RITA DENNING, Secy.

CHURCHES.

M. E. Church—Rev. Arthur Gregson, pastor. Preaching 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school, 11:45 a. m.; Epworth League, 6:45 p. m. Evening service, 7:30. Mid-week prayer and praise service, Wednesday, 8 p. m.

Episcopal — Rev. E. H. Edson rector. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Additional services at 8 a. m., except on first Sunday of each month. Sunday school at 12:00 m.

All Saints' Memorial Chapel—East Smethport, Rev. W. M. VanDyke, rector. Divine service and Sunday school every Sunday at 2:30 p. m.

Baptist Church of Smethport—Rev. W. P. Wheeler, Pastor. Services: 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 11:45.

St. Elizabeth's Roman Catholic Church—P. J. Donahue, pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m.

Swedish Mission Church—Rev. G. Pihlblad, pastor. Services every other Sunday at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. On alternate Sundays meeting in the evening only. Sunday school every Sunday at 9:30 a. m. Prayer meeting Thursday night at 8 o'clock.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

STATE.

Governor—Martin G. Brumbaugh.
State Treasurer—Robert K. Young.
Auditor General—A. W. Powell.
Secy. Internal Affairs—Henry Houck.

DISTRICT and COUNTY.

President Judge—Joseph W. Bouton, Smethport.
Member of Congress—Charles H. Rowland, Phillipsburg.
State Senator—Frank E. Baldwin, Austin, Pa.
Members of Assembly—John A. Fitzsimmon, Bradford, Pa.; Frank P. Isherwood, Bradford, Pa.
State Highway Supt.—C. L. Lorah.

COUNTY.

Sheriff—F. W. Jones, Smethport.
Deputy Sheriffs—C. C. Choate, Smethport; J. H. Howe, Bradford.
Prothonotary—B. F. Starsky, Smethport.
Clerk of Courts—Frank R. Foster, Smethport.
County Treasurer — Frank Potter, Kane.
Recorder of Deeds—H. M. Choate.
Commissioners—A. M. Marsh, Bradford; O. S. Gahagan, Mt. Jewett; T. E. Flaherty, Bradford.
Commissioners' Clerk—A. R. Anderson, Clermont.
Register of Wills and Clerk of Orphans' Court—John B. Eastman, Smethport.
Coroner—E. R. Sherman, Bradford.
Jury Commissioners—Wm. H. Morrison, Smethport; W. G. Holder, Smethport.
Jury Commissioners' Clerk — H. D. Otto, Smethport, R. F. D.
Auditors—R. A. Greer, Bradford; J. R. Abbott, Bradford; Frank Burdick, Smethport.
County School Superintendent—C. W. Lillibridge, Smethport.
Asst. County School Superintendent—B. S. Taylor, Bradford.
District Attorney—Thos. B. Wilson, Bradford.
Mercantile Appraiser—F. E. Goodman, Mt. Jewett.
Sealer of Weights and Measures—R. P. Verdon, Smethport.
County Solicitor—C. W. Shattuck, Smethport.
County Detective—Joseph F. Robinson, Bradford.
County Viewers—Harvey G. Berkhouse, Kane; C. M. Colegrove, Smethport; Dennie Davis, Kane; Griffin Hatfield, Bradford; Edward Martin, Marvindale; Thos. H. Morrison, Smethport; F. M. Webster, Bradford; F. M. Wright, Eldred.
Farm Bureau Supt.—F. S. Crossman.
Supt. County Home—C. O. Taylor.
Probation Officers—Grace E. Cole, J. A. Lindsey.

Borough.

Burgess—Warley Gifford.
Council—C. M. Colegrove, pres.; F. H. Biever, secy.; Claude Hackett, B. T. Garlick, W. B. Hopper, J. A. Lindholm, W. H. Hungerford, J. S. Tull.
Justices—R. C. Gleason, A. W. Colegrove.
School Directors—E. A. Studholme, pres.; G. W. Mitchell, v. pres.; T. H. Morrison, sec'y.; W. F. Specht, treas.; T. F. Hungiville.
Board of Health—Dr. John Clark, sec'y.
Constable—C. B. Dickinson.
Collector—R. C. Gleason.
Assessor—W. [illegible] Burdick.
Auditors—[illegible] Masser, E. W. Strong, F. H. Biever.
Judge of Election—Frank Cummings.
Inspectors of Election—George Barbour, Herman Tull.
Borough Solicitor—R. L. Keenan.

PORT ALLEGANY

Mrs. Elmer Taylor Committed Suicide —Soldier Killed in Action.

Mrs. Elmer J. Taylor committed suicide yesterday morning by jumping into the river just above the river bridge on Mill street, from the abuttments of the old dam. She had been in poor health for some time and in poor mental condition. It is said that she had threatened suicide several times the past few weeks. She left her home on Pearl street at 7:15 o'clock yesterday morning, after having prepared breakfast for her family. Later she was seen on the river bridge [illegible] side. No one saw [illegible] ge. She [illegible] coat and hat just above the dam. When she was missed a search was started for her, and her coat and hat were found, about ten o'clock in the morning. Efforts were then made to locate the body, and the search was continued until 2:30 o'clock when the body was found and taken to the Grabe undertaking rooms. Coroner M. D. Haffner of Bradford was summoned and came over this morning to hold an investigation. The body was then taken to Olean for burial. Mrs. Taylor is survived by her husband and two children. The family moved here about a year ago, Mr. Taylor conducting the pool room on Mill Street.

Almeda and Allie Johnson of Smethport who have been visiting at the home of their uncle Albert Johnson the past week returned home Monday morning. Almeda and another sister expect to go to Pittsburg soon to take a three months' course in telephone operating after which they will be employed by the government.

Eldredge G. King who is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Chauncery Carr of North Main Street was officially reported killed in action at the front July 31, 1918 by acting adjutant General Harris.

Mr. Geo. H. Curtis and Mrs. Keziah Lewis, both of Port Allegany, were united in marriage at the Presbyterian manse by Rev. M. B. Bubb at 3.00 p. m. Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Studholme and children returned last week from a two weeks visit in Hamilton, Ont., and other points.—Reporter-Argus.

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CROSBY

Married in Buffalo—M. W. A. Organize Lodge—Personals.

Mr. and Mrs. Barbour have returned home from Buffalo, they took their little grandson, Jack, home.

Miss Conely of Erie is visiting at the home of Mrs. Jane Timmermann.

Mrs. Agnes Syiphus is assisting Mrs. Herman Krueger with her house hold duties.

The Epworth League' corn and marshmallow roast was a fine success and all reported a lovely time.

The new presiding Elder will be in Crosby on Wednesday evening, and a supper will be served in the parish house. All are invited.

Miss Hernle Wilcox is taking a business course in Olean at Westbrooks college.

Miss Leak of Kane is visiting her sister Mrs. John Brant.

Mr. Whittemore spent the week-end in Buffalo returning home Monday.

There was an Epworth League and S. S. business meeting held in the church Wednesday evening.

Master Herbert Grinolds is on the sick list.

The I. O. R. M. will have a big time in Crosby Tuesday night the Bradford and Roulette I. O. R. M. are invited, also the Ladies of the Pocahontas who will put on a march dressed in their costumes. A delicious supper will be served.

Mr. and Mrs. Erros Grover were Port Allegany visitors Sunday.

Mr. Charles Day and Miss Wallace were married in Buffalo last Tuesday both were prominent young people of Bradford and the MINER wishes them Congratulations.

Mr. and Mrs. Erros Grover were in Smethport Sunday.

The Woodmen organized their lodge in Crosby last Monday night with quite a lot of new members.

There will be an Harvest Home Service in the Crosby M. E. church on Sunday next September 15th at 8 p. m. Special singing by the choir and Male Quartette. The Crosby Grange will attend in a body. Gifts of fruit, flowers, and vegetables, will be received at the church on Saturday evening as thank offerings and will be sold on Monday evening in the parish house, the proceeds to go to the current expense of the church.

Interesting Letter that Arrived too Late for Last Week.

Mr. and Mrs. Chester Simonds of Buffalo are guests of her brother Enos Marsh.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Whittemore and children were week-end guests of her brother in Olean.

Our Schools opened on Tuesday morning with Miss Rose Allen High School, Miss Katherine Fay, Grammar, Miss Mildred Wilcox Intermediate and Miss Velma Wilcox Primary.

Mrs. Genie Tarbox was the guest of her mother Mrs. Martin Doubles, last week.

Mrs. Bennet of Olean who has been the guest of her daughter Mrs. Harry Whitemore, returned to her home last Saturday.

Mrs. John Kilcoin and children returned to their home in Instanter Wednesday after spending some time with her parents Mr. and Mrs. I. G. Wilcox.

The Misses Mabel Larson and Lena Bard were calling on Miss Velma Wilcox Thursday p. m.

Mr. Hugh McDonald has sold his property to Mr. Oscar Johnson and has bought the Walters farm.

Miss Lena Bard has returned to her home in Bemis after spending some time with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Kelly.

THE STORY OF THE BLUE TRIANGLE.

The Blue Triangle, the symbol of the Y. W. C. A., is the emblem of The Girl He Left Behind Him. It will follow the girl wherever she goes during the war—at home and abroad. Its three points stand for protection, education, recreation. Its color is a blend of faith, hope and charity.

Very soon now there will appear over this country women in a new uniform—the uniform of the Blue Triangle. It is a soft gray blue uniform, smartly cut on military lines. A three pointed natty little hat goes with it, and on the hat is again the emblem of the Blue Triangle.

The Blue Triangle is helping the women of France in recreational, educational and relief service. Little home centers for American Army nurses who are serving in our base hospitals in France have been created by the Y. W. C. A. in co-operation with the Red Cross and the Y. W. C. A. A hut is built by the Red Cross on or near the hospital grounds. One end of it is taken by the Y. W. C. A., while one room in it belongs to the Y. W. C. A. and this one room means a bit of home at the battle front for nurses. It is the only spot where a nurse can get away from her harrowing duties. Here she can leave the atmosphere of suffering in the hospital. The Y. W. C. A. women at these centers are always on duty to serve the nurses in every way.

ELDRED

Little Girl's Narrow Escape—Bought Farm and Oil Wells.

Little Edna McFall, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. S. McFall, had a narrow escape from a serious if not fatal injury, Monday evening, when she was run over by an automobile. Miss Celestine Slavin was driving her Ford down Main street when the little girl started across the street directly in front of her. The machine struck her and she fell and the car passed over her, but fortunately the wheels mised her, and she came up more scared than hurt.

Edwin, Harry and Preston Smith yesterday, bought the Arthur Hamilton farm at Windfall together with lease of four oil wells. The farm consists of about 71 acres and has seven wells thereon. The total production is about two barrels. The consideration was $15,000. Possession of the farm is to be given on December 1st.

While in Rochester, last week, Dr. Meecham had the misfortune to figure in an auto accident and his car was tipped over and Mrs. Meecham was injured so that she was under care for a time. A car came tearing out of a side street just as the Doctor was passing and, to avoid a collision, he turned so quickly that his car overturned.

Word has been received that Frank Farr was recently severely wounded while fighting in France. He is a grand-son of Mrs. S. H. Smith, of Eldred, and lived here many years ago. He enlisted at Seattle, Wash.—Eagle.

MT. JEWETT

Eloped on Press Day—Married and Joined the Army.

Miss Elma Peterson and Harry Swanson, both of Griffith, were united in marriage Tuesday at the Swedish Lutheran parsonage here, by the Rev. A. A. Wilfrid. Following the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Swanson left for a brief wedding trip to Buffalo. Mr. Swanson is one of the 13 limited service men called for entrainment Friday to Camp Dix, N. J.

Eloped on paper day! Principals: Miss Mary Alice Hill, an employee of the Herald, and Francis Paulson, of Mt. Jewett. Wednesday evening a party of young folks, including the two above mentioned motored to Smethport. The party returned minus the matrimonial pair, who went to Buffalo for the marriage ties. Congratulations!

Mrs. E. C. Cleveland, who has been at a Warren hospital for some time, and lately removed to the home of a sister at Jamestown, N. Y., died at the latter place Wednesday. Burial will be made Friday at Bridgeview.

Mrs. Mary J. McClellan, of Passiac, N. J., who has been spending a few days here with friends, returned to her home Tuesday.—Herald.

LARABEE

News That is Mostly Personal From a Social Neighborhood.

C. L. Lorah, Supt of State Highway of Smethport, was a business visitor in town, Friday.

F. C. Crandall of Hinsdale, N. Y. called on friends here, Thursday.

The Misses Letha and Daphne Wood of Fowler Brook called on Miss Alberta Rice Saturday evening.

Floyd Marsh of Crosby called on Eros Carpenter, Monday.

E. B. McCoy was a business visitor in Port Allegany, Tuesday.

Floyd Moore has gone to Haskell Flats to work for L. J. Swift.

Raymond Rice has accepted a position as fireman on the Penn, R. R.

Earl Carpenter of Duke Center was in town, Sunday.

Mrs. F. A. Moore of Coryville was a guest of her sister, Mrs. Eros Carpenter, Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Dawley gave a farewell dance for Mr. and Mrs. Camp and Mr. Stoddard, Monday evening.

Miss Alberta Rice was a visitor in Dunkirk recently.

Mrs. Goe Morris of Coryville and the Misses Edna and Vera Carpenter of Marvindale are guests of relatives here.

Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Stull and children of Eldred visited Mr. and Mrs. Forrest Pendleton the first of the week.

Bert Monroe of Duke Center is a frequent caller in town.

Geo Jones and daughters, the Misses Viola, Gertrude, and Mildred, were Smethport visitors, Saturday.

Mrs. Joseph Haynes of Sartwell called in town Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Leo Lemon of Coryville were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Peak a portion of last week.

Verna Gilbert Lemon left here Thursday for Camp Dix, Wrightstown N. J. for special or limited service.

Miss Alberta Rice was a Sunday guest of her cousin, the Misses Edith and Frances Cory, of Pierce Brook.

FOR SALE.

A six-year old bay mare, harness and buggy. Zetto Tyler, Phone 4R31. Adv36w4.

BUSH HILL

Young People Had a Good Time at a Corn Roast.

Michael McKiernan of Crosby spent Sunday with his mother Mrs Anna McKiernan.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Reynolds were Smethport shoppers Saturday evening.

A number of young people gathered on the top of Bush Hill Tuesday evening and had a corn roast, games were played around the fire and all reported a good time and those two little boys that were not there doesn't know what they missed.

Mrs. Thos. Smith has been on the sick list.

Frank Hooley a popular young man of this place left Friday for camp Dix Wrightstown, N. J. Wishing him all sorts of good luck and a safe return.

NOTICE.

The following accounts of executors, administrators and guardians having been settled in the office of the Register of Wills, the same will be presented for confirmation at the Orphans' Court to be held at Smethport, in and for the County of McKean in the State of Pennsylvania, on the first Monday of October, A. D. 1918.

First and Final Account of Gertrude Peck, Administratrix C. T. A. of the last Will and Testament of Joseph H. Keeker, deceased.

First and Final Account of Nellie Dwyer, Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Patrick Dwyer, deceased.

First and Final Account of Annie C. Trout, Administrix of the Estate of Charles E. Trout, deceased.

Eighth and Final Account of J. B. Steele, Executor and Trustee of the last Will and Testament of C. B. Whitehead, deceased.

First, Final and Distribution Account of Elmer Roeder and R. R. Roeder, Administrators of the Estate of Henry W. Roeder, deceased.

First and Final Account of H. M. Jack, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Sarah A. Matthews, deceased.

First and final account of W. P. Walsh, administrator C. T. A. of the last Will and Testament of Alvin B. Armstrong, deceased.

First, Final and Distribution Account of Abigail M. Deagan, Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Thomas F. Deagan, deceased.

First, Final and Distribution Account of J. William Stronner, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Emma Stronner, deceased.

First and Final Account of Edwin E. Tait, Guardian of Clarissa Hazelton, late a minor child of Benjamin F. Hazelton, deceased.

First and Final Account of Mabel G. Bomaster, Administratrix of the Estate of Henry Bomaster, deceased.

First and Final Account of Wm. A. Polley, Administrator C. T. A. of the last Will and Testament of Mrs. Ida M. Brown, deceased.

First and Final Account of LeRoy O. Diffenderfer, Administrator of the Estate of Phineas Diffenderfer, deceased.

Final Account of M. L. Willis, Guardian of Clyde Buchanan, late a minor child of P. O. Buchanan, deceased.

First and Final Account of Harry H. Schoonmaker, Administrator of the Estate of Thomas S. Mulcahy, deceased.

First and Final Account of Katie M. Wood, Administratrix of the Estate of Benjamin W. James, deceased.

JOHN B. EASTMAN,
Smethport, Pa., Register.
September 7, 1918. adv.37w4.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF WARREN COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA. R. G. CHAPEL, Trustee, Successor in the trust of Gerald D. M. Girdwood, Trustee named in a certain indenture of mortgage dated June 1, 1892, executed by the Tidal Oil Company, a corporation, Plaintiff, vs. The Tidal Oil Company, a corporation, Defendant, No. 26 March Term, 1918. In Equity.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, having been appointed auditor to distribute the funds in the hands of the above named Trustee, obtained from the sale of the properties of the said Tidal Oil Company, will attend to the duties of his appointment on the 4th day of October, 1918, at 10 o'clock a. m. in his office, Room No. 33, Warren National Bank Building, Warren, Pennsylvania, at which time all parties interested may appear and be and will be heard or be forever barred from the right to participate in the distribution of said fund. John G. Smith,
adv.37w3 Auditor.

MILLINERY FOR FALL.

We are ready for your fall trade with the season's choice offerings in millinery. This season's offerings are especially beautiful and every woman will be interested in our display. We cordially invite you to call and see if your particular style is not here. Every effort is made to please our patrons. CARRIE CLARK.
ad36w1f.

LA FAYETTE

Enjoyable Party Given—Moved to Bradford—Grange Booth at Fair.

Mr. Glen Sterling, who for the past five years has been employed as pumper for the S. Penn Oil Co., at Timbuc, has resigned his position and will move to Bradford.

Miss Minnie Webb has returned from professional duty at the Bradford hospital.

Miss Edith Anderson of Bradford has arrived in LaFayette to teach LaFayette school for the coming term.

Mrs. J. E. Anderson was in Bradford recently.

Misses Marie and Veronica Beatty of Bradford who were visiting their aunt, Mrs. A. Walker, have returned home.

J. H. Beeman was in Bradford, Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Tenny, Jr., daughters Helen and Audrey of Erie who have been visiting the former's father, F. G. Tenny have returned home.

Lois Trumbull of Buffalo who spent the summer with his uncle and aunt Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Tenny has returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Tenny, Jr. and Mrs. F. G. Tenny were Eldred visitors recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Park Briscoe of Allen, Pa., were visitors in Lafayette last week.

Miss Anna Bell Taylor is visiting her aunt Mrs. Hortie Lee at Davis.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Newton have returned from a motor trip to Erie where they visited Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Tenny.

Mr. and Mrs. John O'Neil of Custer City visited the lattern parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. Black a couple of days last last week.

Master Carl Anderson who visited his sister, Mrs. G. L. Hilliard at Bradford has returned home.

Mrs. Mark Rhone of Charleroi has returned home after visiting her mother Mrs. M. E. Beeman.

Mrs. Kate Kelly of Guffey was the guest of her sister, Mrs. M. E. Beeman last week.

A largely attended party was given at Grange Hall last Tuesday evening in honor of Norbert Black a draftee who left Wednesday for Camp. Mr. Black was presented a fine wrist watch, the presentation speech being made by W. O. Hilliard who in a few well chosen words made Mr. Black feel that though far away he would always be remembered in the hearts of his home people.

La Fayette Grange is preparing a booth for the Fair and we hope to win and really should if the efforts of the chairman, Mrs. Clara Anderson are of any avail She has been untiring in her efforts to secure material and if Lafayette No. 1355 fails to win a prize it will not be her fault.

SUMMER SHOES FOR ALL.

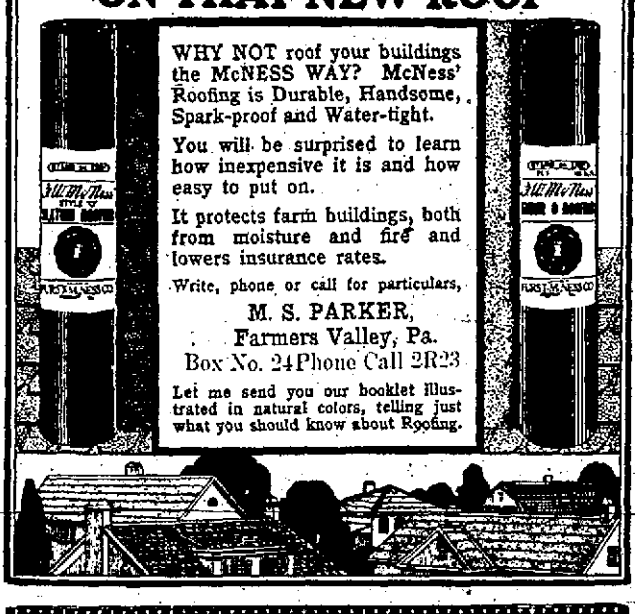
This store can fit the whole family for all occasions in the line of footwear. Work or play, dress or for everyday wear we have the proper shoe for men, women and children. Let us show you.

WE DO REPAIRING.

Anderson & Carlson THE SHOE MEN

WANTED.
HONEST, HUSTLERS.
To travel and sell
F. W. McNESS.
SANATARY MEDICINES, SPICES, EXTRACTS, STOCK REMEDIES, BRUSHES, COFFEE, AND ROOFING.
GOOD PAYING BUSINESS.

LET ME SAVE YOU MONEY ON THAT NEW ROOF



WHY NOT roof your buildings the McNESS WAY? McNess' Roofing is Durable, Handsome, Spark-proof and Water-tight.

You will be surprised to learn how inexpensive it is and how easy to put on.

It protects farm buildings, both from moisture and fire and lowers insurance rates.

Write, phone or call for particulars,

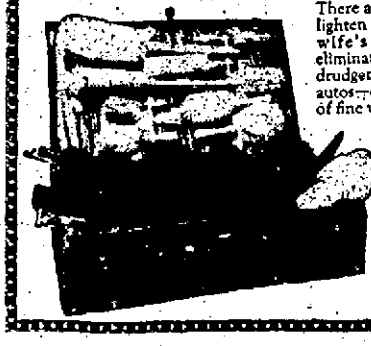
M. S. PARKER,
Farmers Valley, Pa.
Box No. 24 Phone Call 2R23

Let me send you our booklet illustrated in natural colors, telling just what you should know about Roofing.

McNess' Sanitary Brushes Make Housework a Delight

EVERYONE must use brushes for comfort and health. The old style wooden back brush was a disease breeder. When you tried to cleanse it, the glue loosened and then the bristles came out and the brush was ruined. In McNess' Sanitary Brushes the bristles are twisted firmly between two non-rusting galvanized steel wires. Cleanse and sterilize the brush as often as you wish—the *bristles cannot come out.*

Among the specialties are Dustless Dusters and Dustless Mops made of special chemically prepared yarn that gathers the dust without scattering it. In the BIG McNESS' LINE there is a brush for almost every conceivable prupose.



There are brushes to lighten the housewife's work and eliminate household drudgery—others for dairymen—for autos, etc., as well as an extensive line of fine white brushes for innumerable personal purposes.

M. S. PARKER,
Farmers Valley, Pa.
Phone Call 2R23
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AGENTS WANTED—Either men or women to sell our Sanitary Line of Brushes in towns and villages. Make your spare time profitable.

Write for Particulars.

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